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BY W. N. HALDEMAN.

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WEEKLY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - - JUNE 12, 1867.

The Threatened Exclusion of the Kentucky Congressmen from their Seats.

Although the Congressional Jacobins have but little respect for that old, dilapidated, and superannuated instrument known as the Constitution of the United States, it is probable that in their design of excluding the Kentucky delegation on the ground that they were rebels during the war, they will find the recent decision of the Attorney General, the highest law officer of the Government, upon the proper construction of the reconstruction laws, a stumbling block in their way. The pretext upon which they will attempt to deny our representatives their seats, and which their leading papers maintain is a good one, is that they were, one and all, disloyal, and therefore not entitled to seats. Now, in what did their disloyalty consist? Simply and solely in being, as is charged, sympathizers with the Southern rebels and not concealing the fact, but boldly announcing their sentiments. Let us see how the policy will stand the test of Mr. Stanberry's opinion.

Discussing the point of the eligibility of men who sympathized with the rebellion but took no active part in it, or in the language of the law who did not "engage" in it to register the Attorney General laid down the following proposition, which is in strict accordance with the Constitution:

> I am of opinion that SOME DIRECT OVERT ACT, DONE WITH THE INTENT TO FURTHER THE REBELLION, IS NECESSARY TO BRING THE PARTY WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF AND MEANING OF THIS LAW. MERELY DISLOYAL SENTIMENTS OR EXPRESSIONS ARE NOT SUFFICIENT. The person applying for registration is not required to clear himself from the taint of disloyalty. The meaning of Congress here becomes yet more evident when we look at the last clause of the prescribed oath. He is required to swear that he "will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of (his) ability, encourage others so to do." This part of the oath is not exculpatory, but promissory. It looks to the future, and not to the past, and the purpose is here manifest to omit, as to the right to vote, the disqualification arising from past disloyalty, just as the test oath as a disqualification from the right to exercise office.

Now there is not a member of the Kentucky delegation in Congress who was ever charged with having committed an overt act, which the Attorney General says is necessary to bring a party within the prohibition of the law. He also states that merely disloyal sentiments are not sufficient, and he further says that a person applying for registration is not even required to clear himself from the taint of disloyalty.

This covers the whole case of every member of our delegation charged with disloyalty. This being true, how can Congress, in the face of its own action and legislation, presume to question the right of our members to their seats? They have passed a law laying down the terms and conditions upon which men in the South shall be permitted to exercise the right of suffrage, and in these terms and conditions it is stipulated that men who did not actually engage in the rebellion shall not be considered to have brought themselves within the range of the prohibitions of the law, and that they shall not be required to clear themselves of the taint of disloyalty. Congress could not justify itself in refusing the Kentucky Congressmen the benefits of a rule which they have applied to the people of the South. To exclude the representatives of a State which was never out of the Union, upon grounds which do not exclude men from the polls in the rebellious States, would, we think, be too monstrous a misuse of power even for Jacobin audacity.

A Crisis in the Republic.

Montesquieu tells us that "in the birth of societies it is the chiefs of the republic who form the institution, and in the sequel it is the institution which forms the chiefs of the republic." To a certain extent this is doubtless true. Thus while in one sense we may regard such patriots and statesmen as Webster, Calhoun, and Clay as the legitimate creation of the beneficent government and liberal institutions established by the founders of our republic, we cannot, by the most violent stretch of the imagination, trace the origin of demagogues and fanatics, such as Sumner, Wade, and Stevens to so noble a source. And yet there is no denying the fact that the latter, sectional and essentially unrepublican in their views as they unquestionably are, measured by the old constitutional standard, are the dominant power in the existing government, the chiefs *de facto* of the so-called republic of the United States.

On the assumption that the apothegm of Montesquieu is axiomatic this condition of things is decidedly anomalous; and it would seem that the only satisfactory solution of the difficulty is to be found in the theory that, the republic of our fathers having already ceased to exist by reason of the destructive effects of abolition fanaticism, a new government essentially sectional and despotic in its character is in process of formation. And certainly the open contempt and entire disregard of the constitutional provisions and traditions of government forming the basis of our system, manifested in all the acts of those who have had control of public affairs for the last six years, taken in conjunction with the no less ominous and significant attempt to change the form of government by gradual degrees so as to conform to their present and past action, tends, to say the least, to give plausibility to the theory.

It were well for the American people to examine carefully, before it is forever too late, the system for which the present "chiefs of the republic" are bartering off the free government inherited from our fathers. We think there are few who in their hearts will fail to agree with us that a system of which unprincipled political charlatans like those constituting the congressional majority are the legitimate representatives, does not promise to compensate for the loss of one that gave birth to patriotic officials to whom the welfare of the nation was the first and highest consideration, and produced an array of statesmen whose brilliant oratory was unsurpassed in the history of the world. If the people would not have our form of government changed, as the administration under it has already been changed, to conform to the anti-republican views of intolerant, selfish and unprincipled leaders, they must speedily take action in the premises by dispossessing such false and treacherous leaders, and substituting in their stead honest and faithful men, who will restore affairs to the condition in which they were placed by the "chiefs of the republic" who formed our institutions. Not until this is done will there be any security for constitutional liberty.

☞ Gov. Helm closed the list of appointments agreed upon between himself and Col. Barnes, the Radical candidate, on the 27th ult., speaking on that day at Hodgenville, in Larue county. The only appointment he failed to fill was the one at Liberty, in Casey county, on the 23d, at which, much to his regret, he was unable to be present because of an accident to his buggy and the necessity of delay for its repair. Col. Barnes, notwithstanding his agreement, met Gov. Helm but twice in the whole list of appointments, viz: at Jamestown and Columbia. We cannot wonder at his declining to renew the experiment of meeting Helm oftener. If the Governor's speeches, besides having the effect of driving Barnes from the canvass, would cause him also to abandon the revolutionary party of which he is the representative, it would be an excellent thing for him. On account of professional engagements, Gov. Helm will be compelled in a measure to suspend the canvass for a week or two, at the end of which time he will resume it with characteristic vigor and energy.

☞ General Ord has issued an order to the Arkansas State Treasurer forbidding him to pay any more money for printing the journal of the Legislature, because he regards it as a "rebel" body. Of course, anything is rebel with Ord that is not Radical. Can there be men calling themselves Kentuckians who wish to see our State subjected to such tyranny as that of Ord?

☞ The St. Louis Democrat says all the world has learned that the words rebel and Democrat "have become synonymous." We presume the lesson commenced when General Washington and the other patriots of the revolution became rebels by espousing the cause of democracy.

The Past and the Present.

The ceremonies which have lately taken place in our midst were suggestive of sad but instructive thought. In doing honor to the memory of the great Kentuckian the mind was insensibly led to institute a comparison between the statesmen of whom he was a brilliant compeer and those of to-day, between the times in which he lived and the times in which our lots are cast. It is needless to say to any rational man that the result of that comparison is far from flattering to the present, or to those who now rule national affairs. True, there are men who, like Colonel Barnes, sing the praises of the rulers of to-day, celebrating their wisdom and patriotism in terms of exalted eulogy; but the mere fact of their doing so is but another proof of the strangely disjointed condition of the times.

But a few years, comparatively speaking, have intervened since death sealed the lips of the most brilliant orator of modern times, and what a mighty change they have wrought in our country. When he lived the Constitution was the supreme law of the land. Few dared openly to contemn it, when its infringement was punished by the scorn and contempt of the great masses of the American people. Men felt that on the preservation of the Constitution depended the perpetuity of republican institutions and the liberties of the people. The fact was appreciated that there could be no real Union except a Constitutional Union, and therefore any attempted indignity against that sacred instrument was promptly resented by most persons as if it had been a private wrong. If at times some feeble voice from a seemingly contemptible band of fanatics proclaimed the Union a "league with hell and a covenant with death"—for even then the fell spirit of fanaticism began to show a weak vitality—if at times such a voice was raised, its tones were speedily hushed by the execrations of an outraged and indignant people. It was felt that he who could speak in such false and traitorous terms was like him of whom it is said in scripture that he was possessed of a legion of devils; and the unhappy transgressor was regarded with mingled aversion and pity.

In the days of Henry Clay the government which had been transmitted by the revolutionary sires to their descendants as a precious legacy still remained intact. There were certain indications even then, it is true, of an approaching storm that threatened disaster, and which Henry Clay exerted himself to allay. There were certain indicators even then, it is true, which caused the patriot to look with anxiety to the future, but still, as yet, the Government apparently rested upon a secure basis. The States were left where the Constitution left them, and there was no usurpation, no interference with the rights of citizens by the Central Government. The advancement made by the United States under a beneficent and wise government had been rapid almost beyond precedent, and in all respects ours was one of the first and most prosperous among the nations of the earth. Alas, that it did not continue thus always. Ill-fated country, since fostered and cherished by unprincipled and designing demagogues the demon of fanaticism has breathed upon it a consuming conflagration, scathing, blasting and destroying all that was most valuable to freemen!

If our country was eminently prosperous in the days of which we speak, how, we ask, is it now? We have no longer a constitutional government. Life and liberty have no longer the same powerful protection. The Constitution, though still nominally unrepealed, is disregarded, contemned and despised by those who control public affairs. The independence of the States is swept away. The rights of individuals no longer are safe from molestation. Not even so much as the semblance of republican government is preserved in ten of the States; but in its place is substituted a tyranny too grievous to be borne. Intelligent white freemen have no longer a voice in political affairs, except in so far as it does not please the ruling party to place debased and ignorant negroes over them. A point has, in short, been reached in the road to ruin, whence, without the most skillful and faithful guidance, and the most determined resolution on the part of the people, it will be utterly impossible for the nation to retrace its steps. Have we such guides? Is there evidence of such determination on the part of the people? These are questions pregnant with the most vital interest.

A comparison of the Congress of last winter with the same body in the days of Henry Clay fills the mind with respect and admiration for the one, and with loathing and scorn for the other. There yet linger some among us who have looked on the national councils in the palmy days of the republic: who have listened to the debates in which such men as Webster, Calhoun and Clay participated — to the discussions in which statesmen toook part. Then there were giants in our national councils—men who, with few exceptions, however differing on questions of expediency and policy, were yet true to patriotism as the magnet to the pole. The highest ambition of Congressmen in those days was to prove themselves faithful to the Constitutional Government as it came down from the revolution. The solemn obligations, which, then as now, each member entered into to support the Constitution of the United States, was taken in good faith, and conscientiously observed. Then such a thing as legalized treason was unheard of in the land. Then so monstrous a crime as deliberate official perjury was not practiced to the representatives of the people. Then the American Senate was the most august deliberative body on the face of the earth. Then the American House of Representatives had no rival but the Senate for eloquence, wisdom and patriotism. Such was Congress in the days when Henry Clay shone as a star of the first magnitude in that brilliant and glorious constellation. How is it now? Congress has degenerated into an organized body of the most utterly unprincipled and malignant demagogues that ever cursed a nation with its evil machinations. From one session to another, whatever little ability nature has endowed the members of the ruling faction with is devoted, not to the enhancement of the prosperity and glory of the country, but to the concoction of plots for the gratification of revengeful feelings that would well nigh dishonor a fiend, to the pampering of an avarice so base as to be incomprehensible to honest men, and to the furtherance of a short-sighted sectional policy. No regard is paid by the miserable tricksters who occupy the seats of the great patriots of the past either to the demands of patriotism, the provisions of the Constitution, or the obligations of their oaths of office. Venality and corruption, falsehood and treachery, usurpation and tyranny—such are some of the characteristics of the present rulers of the nation.

Can we not have a return to the prosperity and freedom that prevailed in the days of Henry Clay? If the people are but true to themselves all may yet be redeemed. If the American people are but faithful to the glorious past, and to the cause of constitutional liberty, they will hurl from power the demagogues who are engaged in the destruction of the spirit and form of our Government, and substitute in their places men who, like Henry Clay, know "no North, no South, no East, and no West."

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—The Imperial Government has issued a proclamation extending a general amnesty to the Poles engaged in the last insurrection in Russian Poland.—[Dispatch by the Cable.

In what strong contrast does this magnanimous and merciful action of the absolute despotism of Russia stand with the revengeful policy of the republican government of the United States under parallel circumstances. The Autocrat, in the exercise of a sound and enlightened statesmanship, releases his erring subjects from the penalties of their attempt to throw off their allegiance to him, and restores them to their civil and political rights, thereby securing their gratitude and attachment, while the Congressional Jacobins who now rule what has always claimed to be the freest and most liberal government on earth and boasted of its superior civilization, tramples upon eight millions of freemen, denies them every right to which they are entitled, thereby winning their enduring hate. Comment upon such a contrast would be superfluous.

☞ The figures show that last year's cotton crop amounted to about 1,800,000 bales. The planting of this year now promises a much larger crop.

False Pretensions—Radicalism and Henry Clay.

In a late number of Forney's Philadelphia Press we find the following:

> To-day the people of Louisville, with imposing ceremonial, unveil the statue of Henry Clay. The demonstration is expected to be a brilliant ovation in honor of the memory of the great and good statesman who so won and held the hearts of his countrymen. We hope that the people of Kentucky, now that their attention is directed to the matter, will see the propriety of honoring their favorite son by remembering and following his opinions. They have for years practically forgotten him, and taken to themselves false and strange gods. We are afraid that this day there are more pictures and busts of Calhoun than of Clay in Louisville, and certainly the politics of Kentucky are by seventy-one thousand votes those for which Jackson thought the good nullifiers worthy of hanging. A strong, warm, undivided love of our whole country was the distinctive feature of the patriotism of the orator of the West. Let them unveil that this morning in Louisville, and it will be a glad and glorious day for the State.

The hypocritical pretension implied in the above has rarely been equaled. Shakespeare talked of "men putting on the livery of heaven to serve the devil in," but for Radicals to assume the *role* of exalted patriotism that distinguished Henry Clay and his co-patriots, is as if the foul fiend were to don celestial vestments, with his horns and cloven hoof still standing out in bold relief, and, thus clad, should proceed to discourse of sacred things with a breath reeking with sulphureous fumes.

One who knew nothing of the Press might suppose such remarks as we have quoted to issue from a source not inimical to the views of "the great and good statesman who so won and held the hearts of his countrymen;" but they emanate, on the contrary, from a leading organ of a party which, in its principles and policy, contemns everything Mr. Clay revered, and whose very existence is founded on what Mr. Clay condemned and abhorred with all the fervor and intensity of his great soul.

The Press may rest assured that the people of Kentucky do "see the propriety of honoring their favorite son by remembering, and following his opinions," alike when those opinions relate to the importance of maintaining the Constitution inviolate, and when they refer to the perils to be apprehended from a fanatical Abolition party. Well were it for the country if the politics of other sections were as the politics indicated in the "seventy-one thousand votes," in favor of what the Press calls "the distinctive feature of the patriotism of the orator of the West." The people of Kentucky, through their delegates assembled at the State capital on the 22d of last February, by way of giving expression to their "warm, undivided love of our whole country," adopted a platform, since indorsed by the "seventy-one thousand," in which, among other things, they resolved as follows:

> 2. We most solemnly declare a warm attachment to the Union of the States, under and pursuant to the Constitution, by the adoption of which the Union was effected, and we know of no better or more effectual way of maintaining and perpetuating the Union than by upholding and defending the Constitution, which is the bond of union, by a faithful observance of the principles upon which the Union is based, and by the cultivation of a feeling of friendship and justice toward the citizens of our sister States.

Such being the position of those whom the Press accuses of having forgotten the patriotic precepts of Henry Clay, let us now turn our attention to the Press's own party. The Radical party of to-day is the Abolition party of the times of Mr. Clay, intensified and successful. In his speech on the subject of Abolition petitions, delivered in the United States Senate February 7, 1839, Mr. Clay said:

> "SIR: I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate knows that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that if there be anything in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false to our allegiance to it, if we do not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States, as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States; union on the one hand will beget union on the other, and the process of reciprocal consolidation, will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the union will have taken place, while the forms of its existance remain. The most valuable element of Union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds which now happily unite us will have been extinguished forever—one section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not now attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. Nor should those Abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they succeed in their object of uniting the people of the States, they will enter the contest with a numerical superiority that must insure victory. All history and experience proves the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by Holy writ that 'the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.' But if they were to conquer, whom should they conquer? A foreign foe; one who has insulted our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our country waste? No, sir; no, sir! It would be a conquest without laurels, without glory; a self, a suicidal conquest; a conquest of brothers over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ancestors, who nobly pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor; and fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean—severed our country from the British Crown, and established our independence."

Such was the warning given by Henry Clay against the sectional party of which the Radical journal that dares to lecture Kentuckians on patriotism is a leading organ. We will not at present dwell upon the painful realization of Mr. Clay's apprehensions, but pass on to another extract, that, if possible, proves still more clearly the loathing and horror, which, in common with every true patriot, the Sage of Ashland felt for the Press's party. In an address before the Kentucky Legislature, delivered at Frankfort, November 15, 1850, Mr. Clay used the following significant language:

> Sir, I go further; I have had great hopes and confidence in the principles of the Whig party as being most likely to conduce to the honor, prosperity, and the glory of my country; but if it is to be merged into a contemptible abolition party, and if abolitionism is to be engrafted in the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party, and cease to be a Whig. A step further—if I am alive, I will give humble support for the Presidency to that man, to whatever party he may belong, who is uncontaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time that he is a Whig, and allow that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and Union.

In the same speech, referring to the subject of disunion, he said:

> I would yield to it if Congress were to usurp a power which I am sure it will never do—to abolish slavery within the limits of the States.

We might multiply the proofs of Mr. Clay's detestation of what now constitute the leading principles of the Radical party almost *ad infinitum*. We might also make extracts from his speeches expressive of devotion to a constitutional Union nearly in the words of the Democratic platform of Kentucky. But we have already occupied so much space in this article that we must content ourselves with making one more quotation, for the purpose of showing how, with prophetic eye, Mr. Clay foresaw another great evil which the Radicals, or the Abolitionists—we care not by which name they are called—are bringing on the country. As far back as 1839 Mr. Clay said in the Senate:

> And now, Mr. President, if it were possible to overcome the insurmountable obstacles which lie in the way of immediate abolition, let us briefly contemplate some of the consequences which would inevitably ensue. One of these has been occasionally alluded to in the progress of these remarks. It is the struggle which would instantaneously arise between the two races in most of the Southern and Southwestern States. And what a dreadful struggle would it not be! Embittered by all the recollections of the past, by the unconquerable prejudices which would prevail between two races, and stimulated by all the hopes and fears of the future, it would be a contest in which the extermination of the blacks, or their ascendency over the whites, would be the sole alternative.

We think we have said enough to show whether it is the people of Kentucky or the Radical party which has proved recreant to the patriotic teachings of Henry Clay, and if in doing so it became necessary to remove the veil of affected patriotism from the Radical oracle, and thereby reveal features repulsive in their Mokanna like deformity, the tanic is not ours.

Usurpation of Office.

From the declarations of Sam. McKee, and the hints of other defeated Radical candidates for Congress, as well as from the tone of a portion of the Jacobin press in this State and out of it, we are impelled to the conclusion that an effort will be made at the next session of Congress to exclude the members elected by the people, and have installed in their places the Radicals who ran against them. It seems almost past belief that any set of men could be found so lost to every principle of propriety as to be willing to lend themselves to so dishonorable and nefarious a transaction: and, on the whole, we incline to the belief that, reckless and unscrupulous as it undoubtedly is, Congress will not dare to reject gentlemen against whom there can be no valid or constitutional ground of objection, and give their seats to Radical candidates in contempt of the will of a majority overwhelmingly large of the people in their respective districts.

The mere apprehension, however, of the possibility of such an event has caused considerable uneasiness; and the attention of the people has been called, in no pleasing manner, to the power possessed by an unprincipled partisan majority, careless of the obligations of their oath of office, to defeat the will of the people. No crime is more deserving of punishment than that of usurpation, but our legislators have hitherto been silent upon it, perhaps for a reason similar to that which induced the great law giver of Sparta to omit in his code even so much as the mention of certain heinous crimes, lest the people should thereby become familiarized with them.

In view of the existing state of things, if anything necessary or conducive to the protection of the people of the States in their rights has been omitted, it should at once be promptly attended to. The national government is no longer in the hands of statesmen whose conduct is squared by the Constitution, and regulated by considerations of public interest, but of demagogues and fanatics who hesitate at no outrage or enormity, which they can venture upon with impunity in the furtherance of their revolutionary schemes.

That the States have the right to fix the qualification of voters is conceded. The Constitution defines the qualifications essential to a member of Congress; and though a member may be considered in office for the purposes contemplated by the Constitution of the United States, he receives the office under the laws of the State, and stands responsible to the people of the district and State which elected him. In that sense he is clearly an officer of the State, clothed with delegated powers for national purposes.

It is conceded that each House of Congress has the right to judge of the qualifications of its own members within the purview of the Constitution; but if the action under the pretense of exercising that right evinces such utter disregard of law and fact as to make fraud and corruption palpable, and by such action a member-elect with plain right under the law and the Constitution is excluded, and a man is substituted in contempt of the will of the people, the law and the Constitution, it is evident that the latter person may be held as a participant in the fraud, corruption, and violation of the laws of the State. Nor is it less evident that if he accepts or continues to hold such office, usurping its powers and privileges, he may be punished as for any other high crime or misdemeanor.

It is unquestionably competent for Kentucky to provide by statutory enactment for the punishment of such usurpation as that contemplated. A State has the right to define what constitutes crime, prescribe the punishment, and confer jurisdiction on any of its courts. It may be that some such legislation will become necessary for the protection of our people against misrepresentation.

Radical Love for Men of Foreign Birth.

It appears from the recent opinion of Attorney General Stanberry, to whom the subject of the meaning of the several reconstruction acts was referred for authoritative exposition, that while negroes, almost without exception, of the proper age and who have resided the necessary length of time in a State or district are allowed to vote, a large portion of the most learned, cultivated and enterprising of the white population and the entire body of unnaturalized foreigners are proscribed and excluded. From this fact our foreign born citizens may learn the faithlessness and treachery of those who appealed to them so often and so earnestly during the war to shoulder their muskets and brave the dangers of the battle to save the country which was protecting them from destruction. Many of this class did join the Federal service and incurred all the hardships of the field, and the bones of thousands of them are now moldering in every part of the South. But no sooner was the war over than this same Radical party, false to the demands of honor and disregarding all their pledges, turned upon the men who enabled them to triumph in the fearful and protracted struggle, and now tell them that they must occupy a political position below the negro, who, but for their efforts and sacrifices, would still be a slave.

The Radicals cannot defend themselves successfully with the plea that these two classes occupied different positions before the law, and that while the Constitution permitted Congress to confer the rights of suffrage upon the negro, it gave no authority for the extension of similar liberality to the alien. This whole argument would be false. Congress is authorized to make citizens of the United States of aliens, but nowhere can the authority be found for making citizens of negroes. There is no power anywhere given to Congress to make voters of either class. The alien may become a voter by the operation of State laws after he has been made a citizen by the operation of the naturalization laws of Congress, but Congress can no more make a lawful voter than the State can make men citizens of the United States. The power of regulating the naturalization of aliens, was conferred upon Congress, while the matter of suffrage was reserved to the States. Congress could, had it seen proper, or been willing to do so, modified its naturalization laws so as to have made aliens citizens. In so doing it would not have exceeded its authority, but in making negroes in the first place citizens, and, in the second place, voters, it was guilty of two distinct and palpable usurpations of power for which no possible defense can be made.

It is idle therefore to attempt to make any defense of this iniquitous policy. The negro has been placed by it above the foreign born white man. He is deified while the alien is treated with contempt. Foreign born citizens owe it to their dignity and manhood that they resent this outrage, perpetrated with so much wantonness and with so little excuse.

☞ An unfortunate difficulty has lately arisen in Nashville between the proprietors of the "Republican Banner" and their employes, which has resulted in the expulsion of the latter from their work, and the employment of a number of printers from other cities, known by the profession as "rats," in their stead.

> We do not wish to be known in this controversy, and only raise our voice now to express a regret that Southern soldiers—some of whom were maimed in the defense of the liberties of their country, should be turned out of employment, unless the reason for the action was urgent.—[Lebanon (Tenn.) Herald.

When "Southern soldiers" or "any other man" attempt to take in their own hands the entire management of another's business, as was the case in the Banner office, they deserve to be kicked out, and that with the least possible delay. The Banner proprietors not only did exactly right, but we are surprised at the forbearance they exhibited in so long permitting their employes to maintain control of their business affairs.

☞ The Frankfort Commonwealth calls upon its Radical friends to go to work collecting evidence to be used for the exclusion of the recently elected Representatives to Congress from Kentucky. What a pity for the Commonwealth's purposes that Conover is in the penitentiary for perjury. As bad as they are we doubt whether the Rads can find another man in their ranks ready to undertake the rough swearing that would be necessary to make out a plausible case against any one of our members.

☞ Fontaine F. Bobbitt, Esq., is a candidate for the Legislature in Lincoln county, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention, if one is held.

A Move in the Right Direction.

We find in the Atlanta Era the following call, signed by the names of one hundred of the best men in Georgia, for a meeting of the people of DeKalb and Fulton counties, Georgia, to take place at Atlanta on the 4th inst., with a view to the organization of a Conservative Union party:

> TO THE PUBLIC—GREETING.
>
> "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or the freedom of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for redress of grievances."
>
> Under this article of the Federal Constitution, which is recognized as the supreme law of the land, and by the express provisions of the "Sherman Act," which requires every enfranchised man to vote "Convention" or "No Convention;" and by the special permission of Major General John Pope, commanding Military District No. 3, (*who, when applied to, expressed "surprise and regret that his permission was thought to be necessary,"*) the undersigned, citizens of DeKalb and Fulton counties, Georgia, propose to assemble at the court house in the city of Atlanta, on Tuesday next, the 4th of June, precisely at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following specific objects:
>
> 1. To organize a Conservative Union party, opposed to the adoption by the State of Georgia of the unconstitutional and oppressive act known as the "Sherman Military Bill," believing said act subversive of the union of the States and wholly destructive to the cherished principles of Magna Charta and civil liberty.
>
> 2. To urge the people to register and unite for the purpose of maintaining the Union as restored by the recognized policy of his Excellency, the President of the United States.

We are rejoiced to see this movement on the part of our Southern friends; and now that the ball has been at last set in motion, it is to be hoped it will never stop until it has rolled over the entire length and breadth of the South, and crushed out the wretched time-serving Joe. Brown policy.

We have all along been of opinion that no benefit would accrue to the Southern people from temporizing with the Radicals, and we have more than once taken occasion to give expression to that opinion. The people of the South have never had any assurance that even by complying with the wishes of the Congressional majority, which involves in no small degree the sacrifice of self-respect, they would be relieved of the usurpation and tyranny with which they are at present oppressed. Not even so much as a Radical promise has been given that organization under the reconstruction acts would be considered a finality.

There is a right way and a wrong one about everything, and the only proper course for the South to take is the one contemplated in this movement. The action of the Jacobin Congress with reference to the Southern States is in flagrant violation of the Constitution, and, in the language of the call, "subversive of the union of the States and wholly destructive to the cherished principles of Magna Charta and civil liberty." Let the Southern people, then, plant themselves on high ground, and thus enable the friends of constitutional liberty at the North to come the more effectually to their relief. Each of the States in which the Sherman act is intended to operate, is at this moment, by virtue of the Federal Constitution, an equal member, in full standing, of the Union, entitled to representation in Congress, and all the rights and privileges to which any other State is entitled. Care should be taken that the Radical party is not indirectly relieved of any part of the responsibility for the usurpation and oppression perpetrated at the South, by any quasi indorsement of its measures.

We bid the "Conservative Union party" of our Georgia friends God-speed, and trust it may speedily increase in strength and numbers to such a degree as will enable it, at no distant day, to prove a powerful auxiliary of the Democratic party in achieving the overthrow of radicalism and the re-establishment of constitutional government.

Will Kentucky be Reconstructed?

The Indianapolis Journal, (Radical) commenting upon the apprehension entertained in some quarters that Congress may conclude that reconstruction is as much required in Kentucky as in the Southern States, says "that Kentucky can do no harm when the other Southern States are once in the hands of their loyal inhabitants, and thinks it advisable to let her continue to worship the rebellion, as a standing example to the young men of the republic of the degradation to which traitors can reduce a State once famous for its great statesmen, and resplendent with the light of a glorious history."

We have no doubt that many of the Radicals honestly entertain the opinion that it would not be well to overthrow our State Government, but it is not for the reason stated. They have seen the evidences of a reaction in the public mind growing out of the excesses of the Radicals, and are beginning to realize the fact that they have trifled with the patience of the people to its utmost limit. The inexcusable delay in the work confided to them of restoring the Southern States, and their utter contempt of the Constitution as indicated in nearly all of their acts, has startled the masses of reflecting men, and created the impression that if the Jacobin leaders are not arrested in their folly they will make such progress in the path of usurpation as will put in serious jeopardy the liberties of the people of the North.

The Northern Radicals have looked with remarkable composure and cool indifference upon the lawlessness of the Jacobin leaders, because they have been misled in regard to the condition of the South, but they have learned by longer experience that there was no necessity for the rigorous measures adopted, and that the interests of the nation did not require that the Constitution should be so grossly violated, to insure the submission and obedience of the Southern people. They are not so blinded by their fanaticism as to look with indifference upon the overthrow of a State, against which no charge of disloyalty or participation in the rebellion can be brought; and the subversion of her government, if tolerated, would open the door for similar outrages upon any of the other States. It is true it is charged that the dominant party in this State is controlled by men who were connected with the rebellion, but the Northern Democrats are also denounced as copperheads and rebels, and it might happen that they might, in some of those States, get the control of the State governments, and then those States would be exposed to the same arguments now used against us and liable to similar treatment.

Reflecting men in the North see this, and the Jacobins know it. They are conscious of the fact that thousands of jealous eyes in their own party are watching their proceedings with anxiety, and that a mis-step like the overthrow of a State government, against which no charge can be brought except that it is in the hands of the wrong political party, might, and probably would, sweep them from power. They will, therefore, do some very hard thinking before embarking in so hazardous an enterprise.

☞ The despot who occupies the Imperial throne of Peter the Great has sense enough to pardon his Polish subjects engaged in the recent rebellion against him, but the Congressional Jacobins have not enough to forgive the people of the South. Perhaps the secret may be found in the fact that the Muscovite is not in need of voters, while the Jacobins are, and for want of other and better material they are trying to manufacture them out of niggers. The Czar can afford to be magnanimous, but they cannot. Their salaries are more to them than the prosperity of the people or the glory and welfare of the nation. The difference between them and the Czar is, that he is a statesman, while they are dishonest and unprincipled demagogues. By his liberality and kindness to his subjects he will perpetuate his empire, while they will by their villainy destroy theirs.

☞ The Indianapolis Journal is willing that Kentucky should be let alone, notwithstanding her rebellion, as "a standing example to the young men of the Republic of the degradation to which traitors can reduce a State once famous for its great statesmen, and resplendent with the light of a glorious history." Say, rather, as a reminder of the free and prosperous condition of all the country, ere Radical traitors to the Constitution inculcated sectional fanaticism at the North, and utterly overthrew republican government in ten of the States. Kentucky is to-day the freest and one of the most prosperous States in the Union in every respect, and the reason obviously is that the Radical party has no hold here.

REMOVAL OF GOV. WELLS, OF LA., BY GEN. SHERIDAN.

A Two-Edged Sword.

The "loyalists" at the South are beginning to find that the tyrannical government they have assisted in bringing upon the States in which they reside, may affect themselves as well as the "rebels." It is a sword that cuts both ways. The other day we had news of the suppression of a Radical paper at Mobile by order of General Pope; and now the telegraph brings us information that Gen. Sheridan has removed Governor Wells, of Louisiana, from office, and appointed Thos. J. Durant in his place.

This act of General Sheridan is certainly an arbitrary one, but not more so than most of the proceedings of himself and his brother viceroys. We do not justify this instance of the exercise of the unlawful authority conferred upon the Southern commandants by a usurping Congress, any more than we have justified those which preceded it. But while such is the case, we have to say—and we think the people of Louisiana will agree with us—that never was there victim of tyranny who deserved less sympathy than the man whose head has just fallen by a blow of the ax he helped to grind for others. He is as utterly unprincipled a demagogue and trickster as ever brought discredit upon a State. Not only has his conduct been sinuous like that of a snake, as Sheridan alleges, but he has constantly proven himself possessed of the snake's venom.

We are rejoiced that the Southern Radicals are being themselves made to feel the tyranny they have helped to inaugurate. A celebrated cardinal of the time of Louis XI. of France perished in the iron cage his ingenuity had invented for the gratification of his vengeance upon his enemies.

The Railroad Question to be Decided by the People of Shelby on the 15th inst.

The people of Shelby county will vote on the railroad question on the 15th of this month. The question has been ably discussed and the argument exhausted in the columns of the Shelby Sentinel. If the people of that county are not convinced that it is greatly to their interest to build the road in the way proposed, it is not for lack of demonstration, but because they have determined to loiter behind the age and to be outdone by the enterprise of counties inferior in wealth, in fertility and in location. We cannot believe they will manifest any such spirit.

Had the proposed road been built many years ago, it would have paid for itself again and again every few years, by the increased value of the property and products of the county, and by awakening and stimulating the enterprise and productive energy of the population. No railroad has ever penetrated a country so beautiful and so fertile, without producing just such effects. And to refuse to build it now, in the changed condition of the State, and in view of the vast and rapidly extending railroad system which it will put the county in connection with, would be indicative of a lethargy which we do not expect to witness on the part of the people of Shelby.

Rapid and striking improvements spring up even in the poorest counties along the daily path of the iron-horse. Labor is daily deserting remote counties and seeking the more active and prosperous communities penetrated by railroads. In view of such well-known facts will those who own the teeming fields and heart-some homes of Shelby consent to remain cut off and forever excluded from the busy world? We cannot believe it. Shelby is one of those rare and beautiful garden spots of the world, which needs only a railroad to become, in reality and in value, what nature designed it for; and we cannot think the people will longer remain blind to the capabilities and wants of a region so eminently favored by nature, and so little aided by improvements.

> ☞ With the example of Kentucky in mind, we shall postpone magnanimity and conciliation until the rebels of this State prove by their behavior that they are able to appreciate such treatment. Their continued obstinacy only insures the enfranchisement of the negro. Their continued resistance only compels the State to press the heel of the conqueror more firmly on their necks. If they want magnanimity, let them submit to the laws and behave themselves.

Thus concludes an editorial article in a late number of the St. Louis Democrat, devoted to the "disloyalty" of Kentucky. The devil never hated the sight of holy water as the Jacobin, and especially the Missouri or Tennessee Jacobin, hates the spectacle of prosperity and freedom presented by Democratic Kentucky. It is a standing commentary upon the infamy of radicalism. It is a constant reminder to the people of those States of what they have lost and are losing by the frauds, mismanagement and tyranny of the political miscreants who have usurped control of their State governments. We are sorry for our Missouri and Tennessee brethren. We sympathize with them from the bottom of our hearts in the grievous calamity to which they are subjected; and most fervently do we hope that the day will speedily come when they will be able to throw off their Brownlows and Fletchers, who, like Sinbad's old man of the mountain, are weighing them down.

Kentucky is an oasis, surrounded on all sides by a dreary desert waste. Our people are free from the baneful and paralyzing effects of Radical rule; and God grant that they may ever continue so. It will be seen that the example of Missouri and Tennessee Radicals, with their enfranchisement of the negro and their heel of oppression pressed upon the necks of the people, will cause most, even of the few who have heretofore voted the Radical ticket, to abandon so villainous an organization.

> ☞ "My son," said a Turkish farmer, when pointing out a French dandy walking the streets of Constantinople, dressed in all the agony of Parisian style, "should you ever forget God or despise his prophet, you may become such a thing as that." So may our sons, if they learn to despise liberty and contemn the patriotic teachings of the fathers, become as contemptible as the Kentucky rebels, who, having been freely pardoned for their treasonable attempt to destroy their country, cherish the same malignant hatred against it that they did when serving in the ranks of its armed enemies.—[Indianapolis Journal.

Doubtless the old cross-legged infidel, to whom despotism came as naturally as his chibouque or his seraglio, would have said precisely the same thing, in his opium-besotted ignorance, if, instead of the "French dandy," the first gentleman of civilized and Christian Europe had passed before his dull eyes. His behavior, therefore, was less contemptible than the ill affected superiority of this Indiana advocate of negro-equality and despotism over the patriotic freemen of Kentucky. There is more genuine devotion to constitutional liberty and more fidelity to the "teachings of the fathers" in the breast of "one Kentucky rebel" than in the whole traitorous Radical crew, who, in the gratification of their devilish malevolence against one section of the country, and in the furtherance of their selfish and wicked views, are engaged in the subversion of republican institutions.

☞ It is reported that a majority of the Judiciary Committee is opposed to any further proceedings looking to the impeachment of President Johnson. The Radicals are beginning to understand that the impeachment business, like the proposed reduction of Kentucky to a territory, is a great deal more weight than they can possibly carry. If they manage to keep up at all under the grievous burden of iniquity with which they are already encumbered, it is more than they have any right to expect.

☞ The vote of Kentucky at the August election should be such as to show unanimity in favor of Democracy and against radicalism. If the Radicals find that they have no party here, Congress will let us alone, and not attempt to force negro suffrage upon us. All, then, who do not wish the State subjected to military rule, and its attendant evils, should support Helm and the Democratic ticket.

Interesting Document.

The report of Engineer McLeod in regard to the proposed Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, which we publish this morning, is full of interesting and valuable information. As we did not receive it until nearly 12 o'clock last night we have no time to make special notice of it.

Registration in the South.

We notice that the Southern papers generally are advising the people to register as a preparatory step toward voting on the reconstruction scheme. This is unquestionably the true policy. Those who decline to register on the ground that the negroes are permitted to do so, and stand back sullen and inactive, are untrue to their people and their States. They can only defeat the infamous scheme of reconstruction by voting it down at the polls. They can only vote when they have been registered. After they are registered, they are accorded the option of voting for or against a convention to form a State Constitution. If they can master strength to defeat a convention, the reconstruction scheme falls right there, and is dead. Surely this is much better than by not registering to be excluded from the polls, and thus aid in carrying the convention. It must be borne in mind that these conventions are to make such constitutions as suit them, and it is impossible to tell what sort of constitutions they may make. Their power over those who were in the Confederate cause will be unlimited. Any disabilities which revenge and malignity can invent may be incorporated into them.

But the answer and the only answer to this argument is, that to defeat the convention will be to perpetuate military rule. This is true, but is not the rule of white men, soldiers though they be, preferable to that of negroes and tories, and is it not probable, that if these two classes are permitted to make the constitutions, that more grinding disabilities will be imposed than any they have to dread from military rule? This is a matter of importance which should receive the serious consideration of our Southern friends, for it strikes us that it involves their future condition to a vital extent, and may bring upon them calamities not now dreamed of. To be in a condition to vote is not to surrender anything, and implies not the slightest assent to the reconstruction scheme, but to refuse to register is voluntary disfranchisement, which cannot be justified on any ground of social or of private duty. Let every man, therefore, who is permitted to register do it without delay, and be prepared to deal a death blow to the outrage sought to be perpetrated upon him and his fellow-citizens whom he can only in this way protect.

General Pope Revokes an Order.

General Pope has revoked the orders of a subordinate at Mobile, who suspended a Radical newspaper in that city. The suspension was for an article instructing the freedmen to procure arms, and if necessary, in their judgment, to use them against their enemies, meaning those who are not Radicals. The course of the Mobile officer meets the approbation of every man not afflicted by Radical prejudice and hate. Gen. Pope disapproves of interference with an inflammatory sheet which almost openly advises the massacre of the whites, by a race which, with few exceptions, is guided by low prejudices and brutal instincts. This hero of the "saddle" who never won a battle except on paper, indorses the advice given by unprincipled political wails to negroes to insult, abuse or murder, if they see fit, the defenseless white people of the South. He writes a short homily about the freedom of speech and of the press, and in the next paragraph recites that treasonable utterances are not the legitimate exercise of free discussion. "Treasonable utterances" with the Radical party, of which he is a member in full fellowship, mean every breath uttered contrary to their higher law doctrines of negro equality and superiority. He virtually indorses the Mobile negro rioters who went to Kelley's meeting armed with pistols, knives, and clubs, and who killed and wounded together more than half a dozen white men. He invites them to arm themselves, defy the restraints of civil law, and sustain the embryo Radical party as organized by hired emissaries on the policy of "rule or ruin."

☞ The St. Louis Democrat is not at all pleased with the Radicals of Kentucky. It agrees with the Cincinnati Gazette and Sam. McKee that they fail to come squarely up to the mark. Commenting upon the political condition of Kentucky, it says:

> A Unionism with no marrow in its bones, no backbone in its body, and a prevailing disposition to conciliate its enemies instead of whipping them, is not the sort of Unionism that carried the nation safely through the war; not the sort that dictated the free State constitution of Missouri; not the sort that sustains Brownlow and enfranchises the negroes in Tennessee.

To be frank, the very thing for which this Jacobin journal reproaches its party in this State has sometimes caused us to doubt whether the greater part of those who have been accounted Radicals were so in reality. We know there are some few persons in Kentucky who favor the negro-equality and revolutionary programme of the party, but it is probable that most who have voted with them did so from a misapprehension alike of their position and that of the Democratic party. In this hypothesis the very great change in the mountain districts indicated by the result of the late election strongly tended to confirm us.

We have little doubt that as a proper understanding of the purposes of radicalism becomes universal, the unanimity of Kentucky will be still more striking. Kentucky is for Union, but a constitutional Union.

☞ Col. S. I. M. Major was, on Monday last, nominated a second time by the Democracy of Franklin county, for Representative in the Legislature—receiving fourteen out of the twenty-six votes cast in the convention, by the delegates from the several precincts of the county. The Frankfort Commonwealth states that on the result of the vote being made known, Mr. Bowen, who was Col. Major's competitor for the nomination, denounced the proceedings as unfair, and declared his intention of running the race out. It will be remembered that Colonel Major, having received the party nomination some time since, Mr. Bowen made the same complaint, whereupon the former, for the purpose of harmonizing the party, waived his right, and proposed the convention of last Monday, to be composed of delegates appointed by each precinct in the county the Saturday previous. To this proposition Mr. Bowen gave his unqualified assent. If he is now, as the Commonwealth asserts, a candidate notwithstanding what has passed, he has placed himself in a very unenviable attitude, and, to say the least, his conduct merits the censure of every Democrat. We advise him to remember Ritter's fate, and hasten to correct his error.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Owen County Union A. and M. Association.

At a meeting of the officers and directors of the Owen County Union A. and M. Association, held at Col. D. Howard Smith's office, in New Liberty, on the 20th inst., W. G. Simpson, president in the chair, Vice-President Alex. Dunlap, of Grant, Directors D. B. Jenkins, R. S. Bond, Samuel Green, and R. W. Orr, of Owen, W. B. Lindsey, of Carrol, and Joseph Cooper, of Henry.

The resignation of J. C. Revill as secretary of the association was received and accepted, and on motion of J. P. Orr, Jr., was elected in the place of Mr. Revill and Thomas Bond assistant secretary.

On further motion, Archie McNeal was appointed ringmaster and James Simpson his assistant, and E. G. Riggs chief of police. The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That D. B. Jenkins and W. G. Simpson be appointed a committee to have all the necessary repairs made on the grounds of the association.

Resolved, That the President of the Association be instructed to rent the booths on the grounds of the society to the highest and most responsible bidder on the first Saturday in September next, and appoint all other officers and agents necessary for the proper management of the exhibition of the Association.

Resolved, That the next exhibition of the Association commence on Tuesday, the first day of October next and continue five successive days. (Premium list amounting to about $1,500.)

Resolved, That the Carrollton Signs of the Times, Louisville COURIER, Journal and Democrat, Kentucky Yeoman, Cincinnati Enquirer and Madison Free Press, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again on the first Saturday in September.

W. G. SIMPSON, Chairman.

J. P. ORR, Jr., Secretary.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.—We acknowledge the receipt of document No. 1, for the canvass of 1867, prepared by the State Central Committee of the Democratic party of Kentucky. The pamphlet before us contains forty pages of useful political matter, and is gotten up in a style highly creditable to the Committee.

☞ The Atlanta Intelligencer has taken its position on reconstruction. It advises all who are eligible to register and then vote for "Convention" to avoid more proscriptive and degrading terms. Who could they be?

The Situation in Kentucky.

The condition of affairs in Kentucky is preferable to that in any other State of the Union. There is a better state of feeling prevailing among the people, a more entire harmony of sentiment, than can be found elsewhere. There is more perfect obedience to the laws, and fewer outrages of any kind than in any other State, whether at the North or the South. This, we are aware, sounds somewhat boastful: but it is a condition of things upon which the people of Kentucky have a right to plume themselves. Reference to the newspapers of the day will show to the satisfaction of the most incredulous the remarkable fact that a dozen disturbances occur in almost any other State to one here. As for outbreaks growing out of political causes, though so constantly recurring elsewhere, they may be said to be altogether unknown in our State. Men of antagonistic antecedents habitually associate, socially and politically, on terms of as perfect cordiality as if there had never been such a thing as a civil war. The bitterest enemies of Kentucky cannot, with all their pains, make out anything like a case of political intolerance against the people of any part of the State.

Why is it that Kentucky presents, in the important particulars we have mentioned, so marked a contrast to the other States? The reason is very clear. Kentucky is not infected with the pernicious and revolutionary heresies of radicalism. Kentucky is true to the traditions that have come down from the fathers, and to constitutional liberty. Kentucky is to-day, as far as the great majority of her people can render her so, just where all the States were before radicalism put its blight upon the nation.

We ask those persons who have heretofore acted against the majority to ponder well what we have said. It is not possible that any considerable number of Kentuckians desire to exchange our prosperity and freedom for the calamities and despotism of Missouri and Tennessee. Let us be still further a united people.

☞ Our advices, derived from all parts of the State, are highly encouraging. The people of Kentucky are evidently fully alive to the importance of the coming election, and the indications are that the majority given for the Democratic State ticket in August will far surpass any ever known in the Commonwealth before. We are assured that those who were concerned in the third party movement are making their choice between the Democrats and Radicals, and that, just as we expected, much the larger portion of them are uniting with the Democracy. We are also assured that many of those who have heretofore acted with the Radical party, becoming alarmed at the manifest tendency of that party to adopt negro suffrage and negro equality, are falling into the Democratic ranks. We think, all circumstances considered, that we can safely promise our Northern friends to go even beyond that "sounding majority of sixty thousand" which they have asked at our hands in the name of constitutional freedom.

Southern Relief.

We have the assurance that the wheat harvest which is now being gathered in the South is as bountiful and generally as good as the most sanguine expected. Vegetables are also now abundant, and mother earth has come to the relief of the sufferers. The South-western Relief Commission of our city having labored over six months in the noble charity of feeding the destitute South, desires now to close its labors. If any, therefore, desire to contribute to the fund, it should be done at once. Too much praise cannot be awarded to our Relief Society for their many efforts in behalf of the hungry and needy of the South. They have done a noble work and done it nobly. The Commission hope to be able to close their labors in a few days.

☞ The impeachment trial of Judge Walter C. King, which has been progressing before the Missouri Senate for several weeks, resulted on Monday in his removal from office and disqualification from holding any position of honor, profit, or trust for two years. The offense of Judge King, stated in brief, was not being a Radical. Judge Frazier, of Tennessee, was lately found guilty on the same charge. Wherever the Radicals are in the ascendency, whether national or State, they expect the Judge on his bench to be as bitter a partisan as anybody else. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is himself little or no better than a political demagogue. Such is radicalism.

☞ Gen. Baker, the chief of Government detectives during the war, has collected the lies he put in circulation during his official career, and published them in book form. Some of his stories are a little too rough for even the Radical throat. The Judiciary Committee lately took up one or two of Baker's stories and examined witnesses as to their correctness. The witnesses contradicted the statements made by the general in every important particular.

Gen. Fisk must look to his laurels abroad. In Kentucky he may safely defy Baker, or any other liar of ancient or modern times.

☞ Forney's Press expresses regret that neither Wilson, Kelley, nor any of the rest of the Yankee Radical agitators have yet spoken at Natchez, Vicksburg or Jackson, where, it says, free speech is less tolerated than in other parts of the South, and where light is consequently most needed. It is quite plain that the Jacobin leaders will never be satisfied with the success of their Southern missionaries, unless some of them succeed in losing their worthless lives at the hands of an exasperated people.

☞ Some of the Radical papers are threatening Maryland with Congressional interference, because the Constitutional Convention of that State refused to adopt negro suffrage. If the majority in Congress dared to commit so gross an outrage as the reduction of Maryland to a military province, we have no doubt it would be done because Maryland, like Kentucky, is a Democratic State, and a white man's State; but the Radical party cannot afford just at present such an accession of odium as that would bring upon it.

☞ It is said that Attorney General Stanberry has, for some weeks, been engaged in preparing an opinion, in which the authority of military commanders to remove State officers is denied. In the meantime, every day brings us information of one or more such removals. We are afraid Stanberry is an old fogy. What is the use of an elaborate and labored "opinion?" Of course the "reconstruction" generals have no such right, but then neither have they any right to be "reconstruction" generals.

☞ There has been much complaint of late that the freedmen in the city of Charleston, S. C., were indolent and refused to work, and that they kept their premises in a filthy condition. The post commandant recently ordered that all who had not employment or houses should leave at once, and find employment elsewhere, and that those who remained should have their premises thoroughly cleansed.

☞ The number of criminal cases tried before the Recorder of the city of Nashville last month was 270, and the aggregate of fines was $3,901 25. The number of cases in Cincinnati during the same period was 700, and the fines $1,771 70. From which it appears that the price of sin in Nashville per case is $14 45, and in Cincinnati $2 53. Cheap!

☞ Thad. Stevens has written another letter advocating confiscation as a means of paying off claims for damages sustained by Union men during the war. It would have been an excellent thing for the country if the rancorous old demagogue had been in his iron works when they were destroyed.

PROGRESS OF RADICALISM.—The Frankfort Commonwealth of the 4th, in speaking of the next Presidential race, says:

> "Put on, by all means, a Northern negro for Vice President," &c.

To the newly made freedmen of the South this is decidedly "the most unkindest cut of all."

☞ A Radical paper recommends General C. B. Fisk as a candidate for the Presidency. Let Butler be put on the ticket with him, so that honesty may be represented as strongly as veracity. What a party!

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD SURVEY.

Official Report.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO., }
LOUISVILLE, May 29, 1867.

[From the minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this date.]

Geo. MacLeod, Esq., Chief Engineer, read to the Board his report of a reconnaissance of sundry lines for a railroad from Elizabethtown to Paducah, Kentucky.

Resolved, That he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication, and that this resolution be published with the report.

A true copy from the minutes.

Attest: W. RANNEY, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, May 28, 1867.

Hon. James Guthrie, President L. and N. Railroad Company:

SIR: The undersigned introduces the following report of an exploration of the country between Elizabethtown, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and Paducah, on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Tennessee river, with the remark that the scope of country passed over, requiring a ride in the saddle of nearly four hundred miles, within the limit of eighteen days, prevented more than a cursory examination of its topographical features. This report can only point out some of the most practical routes between the points named that suggested themselves as entitled to a careful instrumental examination, leaving it to a survey to develop their relative merits.

In respect to the capacity of the country passed over, as to its trade, minerals, and products of the soil and of the forest, the information collected by the undersigned, and the other members of the party is of a more detailed and reliable character, and will show that region of Kentucky worthy of a liberal expenditure on any improvement that will bring its trade, minerals and products of the soil, now and for some years past seeking other markets to the cities of Louisville and Paducah.

The party, consisting of Messrs. W. H. Smith and R. A. Robinson, Directors of the L. & N. R. R. Co.; Messrs. A. A. Gordon and John S. Long, of the Louisville Board of Trade; Mr. E. N. Langley, of the Louisville Journal; Hon. S. B. Thomas, of Elizabethtown, and the undersigned, left Elizabethtown on the morning of May 7th. Our line of travel was along the road leading to Litchfield, the county seat of Grayson. Following the L. & N. R. R. for one and a half miles south of Elizabethtown, it leaves the railroad between Valley Creek bridges Nos. 1 and 2, crosses the Stevensburg Valley to Stevensburg at the base of Nebo Hill, passes over the "Hill" and along its crest with the waters of Nolin Creek on the south and the waters of Rough Creek on the north, then descends to and crosses Big Clifty Creek, a tributary of Rough Creek, and traverses from thence a very favorable country to Litchfield; distance from Elizabethtown, thirty miles.

From Litchfield we passed to the headwaters of Caney Creek, a branch of Rough Creek, followed the valley of Caney Creek to the mouth of its Horse Fork, thence along its Horse Fork to the dividing ridge between it and Muddy Creek, and along the valley of Muddy Creek to Hartford, the county seat of Ohio, on Rough Creek. Another line from Litchfield to Hartford, north of our line of travel, merits an instrumental examination, as it will probably reduce the distance between those places from forty miles to thirty-eight miles, though the work of construction will be of a heavier character, and the grades not so favorable.

Leaving Hartford on the 10th, we set out for Greenville, the county seat of Muhlenburg, crossed Green river at Paradise, visited the extensive coal mines at Airdry, one mile below Paradise, and after crossing Pond creek, with its wide and flooded bottoms, reached Greenville in about twenty-five miles from Hartford.

The country passed over between Hartford and Greenville was not very favorable for the construction of a railroad. The route also involved a very serious loss of distance, but it afforded us an opportunity of examining the extensive coal mines and iron works at Airdry, on Green river, which will be nearly upon the proposed route direct from Litchfield to Greenville. I would here remark, in connection with the distances from place to place recorded in this report, that they are to be taken as merely approximate. I found great diversity of opinion among the people as to the lengths of county roads. Few of them have been measured, and many of them changed frequently from their original location.

Assuming Greenville to be a point on the proposed route, then the proper course from thence to Paducah would be direct to Princeton, the county seat of Caldwell, distant about forty-four miles. But as one of the objects of the excursion was to visit all county towns within reasonable range, the party traveled from Greenville to Princeton by way of Madisonville, the county seat of Hopkins, in about fifty miles. The first seven and the last twelve miles of the ride were over or in the vicinity of the direct route from Greenville to Princeton, and showed very favorably in respect to grades, curvature and cost of construction.

From Princeton to the Cumberland river at Ross' Ferry, eighteen miles, and leaving Eddyville the county seat of Lyons, five miles to the south, our line of travel was along a noted path, called the "Varmint Trace," affording a location of the cheapest possible character, with no masonry except a few box culverts to pass the surface drainage into the numerous sink-holes, by means of which the water is carried off. The Cumberland river can be crossed very favorably one mile above Ross' Ferry, at "Rowdy Camp Bottom," the immediate banks of the river being about highest water mark and the bottoms narrow.

From Ross's Ferry we passed in two miles over the dividing ridge between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and after leaving the traveled road at Hurley's, to examine a favorable crossing of the Tennessee at the "Little Chain," struck the Tennessee again at Clark's river ferry, and from thence by steamboat four miles to Paducah.

During our stay at Paducah an examination was made of the west bank of the Tennessee for some eight miles toward the "Little Chain." The route was found to be very favorable in respect to grades, alignment and graduation. But it involved the crossing of Clark's river and Big Cypress creek with some trestle work at the latter stream. The Tennessee at the "Little Chain" is about two thousand feet wide, with five feet depth of water at its lowest stage, on a rock bottom, though a rough one. The high water bank on the east side is seven hundred and fifty feet from the water's edge. The low grounds on the west side extend a much greater distance from the river bank, but yet are not so wide as they are found to be as you approach the Ohio.

At Paducah the party disbanded, and its members, with the exception of the Hon. S. B. Thomas and the undersigned, returned to Louisville by boat and rail. We selected as our return route the most northerly one between Paducah and Hartford, and set out from the former place on the morning of the 18th. Assuming a crossing of the Tennessee river two miles above its mouth, where the stream is between two and three thousand feet wide, with overflowed bottoms on its west and east sides (requiring trestling for one-half the distance) of a quarter and a half mile respectively, the bank of the Ohio river was followed to Smithland, offering a favorable line for eight miles. A good crossing of the Cumberland river was found just above the ferry at Smithland, where a high bluff makes up close to the river on the west side and the eastern bank is just at high water mark. The Cumberland at that point is about 800 feet wide, with a rock bottom and a depth of water in the channel of 20 feet at the lowest stage. The eastern bank of the river was followed to the mouth of Biswell's Creek, over favorable bottoms above high water, excepting at the Latrobe lead mine, where deep cutting through rock will be necessary for a few hundred feet, and at a point where "Biswell's Mount" abuts against the river. Crossing Biswell's creek and across its flats into the valley of Sandy creek, ascending Sandy creek and over a low summit into the valley of Clay Lick, both tributaries of Cumberland river, Marion, the county seat of Crittenden, was reached in about 36 miles from Paducah. At Marion the drainage of Tradewater river was reached at the head of Wheeler's creek. The valley of this stream was followed to its mouth in Big Piney Creek, then along the latter stream to the mouth of Little Piney Creek, thence over a summit by a branch of Little Piney and across an undulating country to Belleville, on Tradewater river.

From Paducah to Belleville, about fifty miles, the graduation promises to be of a very moderate character, excepting at the points above mentioned on the Cumberland river, and for about five or six miles on Wheeler's and Big Piney creeks. The crossings of the Tennessee and the Cumberland rivers, with the trestling required at the Tennessee and on the west side of Tradewater rivers, will add largely to the cost of the fifty miles, and will make it equal if not exceed the cost of an equal length of line by way of the "Little Chain," Ross' Ferry, and Princeton.

A survey and location of a railroad from Belleville, by way of Providence, in Webster county, and Nebo, in Hopkins county, to Madisonville, a distance of eighteen measured miles, was made some years ago. The profile of the route, kindly submitted to the examination of the undersigned by Colonel Townes of Hopkins county, shows work of a very favorable character. An expenditure of $5,000 per mile would prepare the whole length of road for the rail track.

From Madisonville a very favorable route was traced to Frostburg, on Pond river, a tributary of Green river, and from thence by Sacramento, and crossing Cypress creek, a branch of Pond river, to Point Pleasant, on Green river, two miles above Livermore, at the mouth of Rough creek. The country from Madisonville to Point Pleasant offers a route nearly as favorable as the country between Belleville and Madisonville, with the exception of the bridging and masonry at Pond river and at Cypress Creek, and the trestling necessary over their flooded bottoms. The crossing of Green river at Point Pleasant is very favorable. On the east side the bluff comes boldly up to the stream, whilst on the west side the flooded bottom is not more than eight hundred feet wide. The river itself is one hundred and thirty yards wide. From Point Pleasant to Hartford, twelve miles, a line will show work of a heavy character. At Hartford the reconnoissance terminated, and from thence Elizabethtown was made on the afternoon of the 24th.

The result of the reconnoissance suggests a careful instrumental examination of two principal lines, which I will call the northern and southern routes, together with an examination of three or more subordinate lines incidental to the northern route. The route from Elizabethtown to some point on Caney Creek, of Rough Creek, about seventeen miles west of Litchfield, will probably be common to both the north and south lines. But one line presents itself in that distance, unless it may be found expedient to throw Litchfield entirely out of the route by seeking a line by way of Howe's Valley, and keeping north of Rough Creek until the line approaches within fifteen or twenty miles of Hartford. But, assuming Litchfield to be a point in the survey, the northern and southern routes would diverge in the Valley of Caney Creek, a few miles below Caneyville. From thence the southern route would make directly across the country to Green river near Paradise, by way of Cromwell, and then ascend to Greenville by the Valley of Pond Creek and its Caney branch. From Greenville it would follow a favorable ridge for seven miles, descend to and cross Pond river near Clark's Mills, make across to Caney creek of Tradewater river, follow the valley of that creek to Tradewater, along the valley of Tradewater to the mouth of Flynn's Fork, and up Flynn's Fork to Princeton.

It would leave Princeton in the direction of the "Varmint Trace," cross the Cumberland river at "Rowdy Camp Bottom," pass over the Divide between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and either cross the Tennessee at the "Little Chain" and follow its western bank to Paducah, or keep down on the eastern side of the river and at some distance from it, and cross the Tennessee at Clark's River Ferry, four miles above Paducah. I estimate the distance on this route from Elizabethtown to Paducah at 173 miles.

The Northern route will follow the valley of Caney creek of Rough creek to the mouth of its Horse Fork, ascend by the Horse Fork to the summit at the head of Muddy creek, and descend by the valley of that stream to Hartford. From Hartford it will make for Point Pleasant on Green river, and from thence to Madisonville, crossing Pond river near Hall's Landing, one mile below Frostburg. From Madisonville it will adopt the location made some years ago, of a road to Belleville, on Tradewater river, and on from thence to Paducah by way of Marion and Smithland. I estimate the distance from Elizabethtown to Paducah on this line at 180 miles.

The Northern route admits of the following changes, which, to some extent, will reduce its length, but at the same time will materially increase its cost of construction:

1st. A line from Elizabethtown to Hartford, by way of Howe's Valley, and keeping north of Rough Creek till within fifteen miles or thereabouts of Hartford.

2d. A more direct line from Litchfield to Hartford, north of the Caney-creek line.

3d. A line from Sacramento or its vicinity to Nebo, and passing four or five miles north of Madisonville.

4th. A line from Nebo, Providence or Belleville, by way of Fredonia, crossing the Cumberland river near Dycusburg, and falling upon the Southern route at Hurley's, between the Cumberland and the Tennessee.

The Southern route is the shortest, by estimate, by eight miles. It will also make a more favorable exhibit in respect to cost of bridge-masonry, bridge superstructures and trestle work, as the water courses where it crosses them are not so wide nor so deep, and their overflowed bottoms are not so wide as upon the Northern line. It will compare unfavorably with the Northern route in cost of graduation, as I can show no such favorable country upon which to lay a line as can be found upon the Northern route from Green river quite over to the Cumberland. The Northern route will have greatly the advantage in respect to cutting off and intercepting the trade of the country with the towns on the Ohio river, and drawing it to Louisville and Paducah.

It is with diffidence the undersigned submits even an approximate estimate of the cost of a road upon the routes above described. Yet an expression of his opinion will be hazarded, leaving an instrumental examination to determine its correctness.

There is nothing in the topographical features of the country that will demand a very large expenditure per mile for the roadway. If we except the structures required for the Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green rivers, with the trestle-work necessary over a portion of the flooded bottoms of those streams and of Tradewater, Pond river, Pond creek, Cypress and Muddy creeks. The total length of bridging and trestling will be about four miles, and its total cost, with the bridge masonry, is estimated at $900,000, or $5,000 per mile, putting the length of the road at 180 miles, the estimated length of the longest route. Upon comparing the face of the country to be traversed with that traversed by the Memphis branch and the Knoxville branch between Lebanon and Crab Orchard, and again between London and the Tennessee, I shall be surprised if the graduation exceeds $10,000 per mile, or $1,800,000. One hundred and ninety miles of main track and sidings will cost, without ballast, $11,000 per mile or $2,090,000. It will be a work of time, and of a very long time, to ballast the rail track. Indeed, there is no material suitable for ballast to be found along the route, except at a few points in small quantities. Engineering and superintendency is estimated at $125,000. Right of way and land for stations will doubtless be obtained free of cost, except in Paducah end in some of the county towns. Let the same be estimated at $85,000, and the cost of the road, without equipment, station buildings and water stations, will be $5,000,000.

If the above figures approximate the truth, the road can be put in operation with a moderate equipment, station-houses and water stations, for $6,000,000.

There was but one opinion among the members of the party as to the capacity of the country traversed by us to afford a remunerative business for a railroad. It was considered equal if not superior to the region traversed by the main stem of the Louisville and Nashville road for a large local trade in the products of the soil, whilst in respect to minerals and products of the forest, it was without its peer in the State. For thirty miles the road will traverse a country already tributary to the Nashville road, but from Litchfield to Paducah, 150 miles, almost the whole trade of the country seeks other markets than Louisville. Between Litchfield and Hartford there are the fertile valleys of Caney and Muddy creek, whilst west of Hartford and quite to the Cumberland river upon the northern route the whole country is in a state of high cultivation, and yields abundant crops of cereals, tobacco, &c. These products seek Evansville, Henderson, and other points on the Ohio river by steamboat from the landings on Green river, from Hartford on Rough creek, Frostburg on Pond river, Eddyville, Dycusburg, and other places on the Cumberland, to which points they are hauled at enormous cost. Upon the southern route the country has not yet been brought so extensively into cultivation, but much good farming country was seen about Greenville, Princeton, Eddyville and elsewhere. The products of the forest are oak, poplar and cypress of a large size, of a superior quality, and in quantities almost inexhaustible. But it is upon the minerals and especially upon the coal that the road can rely for a constantly increasing and remunerative business. Coal is first met with on Caney creek, five miles west of Litchfield. It appears at intervals in the hillsides of the valley, and doubtless forms one continuous seam along its whole length. It is found under and around Hartford in abundance and of an excellent quality. At Airdry, on Green river, the mines now worked by General Buell, were entered and found to be nearly seven feet thick, with another vein of 3 feet thickness below it lately opened. At Airdry, also, is found the celebrated Black Band iron ore. Works for smelting it have been erected at great cost, and will be put in operation this season. Iron ore of a good quality has also been found in Grayson county.

At Greenville specimens of a superior quality of coal were seen that had been obtained from different localities in Muhlenburg county, also rich specimens of iron and lead ores. The Muhlenburg coal was by far the best seen on the route. Coal seams and mines were likewise to be seen in Hopkins and Webster counties, near Madisonville, Nebo, and Providence. The latter town stands upon a coal seam, six feet thick and about twenty feet below the surface.

In a word, the whole country traversed by the party, from Litchfield to Tradewater river, a distance of 75 miles on an air line, is one vast coal deposit, consisting of many coal seams varying from four to eight feet in thickness, and affording an inexhaustible supply of fuel for domestic and manufacturing purposes along the road itself, and along the Nashville road to Paducah and Louisville.

The undersigned closes this report with expressing, in the warmest terms, his own and the thanks of the other members of the party for the very kind and friendly reception extended to them by the citizens of the several counties through which they passed, and of the city of Paducah, for the interest exhibited in the objects of the journey, and for the zealous efforts made to furnish full and satisfactory information as to the several routes and the resources of the country in respect to its products, &c. Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE MACLEOD.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Damages Claimed of Individuals for Property Injured by Order of Confederate Officers.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, }
COURT OF APPEALS, April 30, 186

L. F. Baker, appellant, vs. Thos. B. Wright, &c., appellees. Appeal from Warren Circuit Court.

The Court being sufficiently advised, delivered the following opinion hereon, to wit:

While, in the fall of the year 1861, Generals Johnston, Hardee and Buckner, with their large Confederate army, occupied Bowling Green, and maintained military supremacy, and, under its auspices, provisional civil government also over that portion of Kentucky, they fortified "Baker's Hill," overlooking the town, and on which the appellant, with his family, then resided.

In the construction and subsequent occupancy of these fortifications, there was much devastation of houses, fences, timber, and fruit and ornamental trees, greatly to the damage of the owner. Either yielding to inevitable necessity, or satisfied with General Buckner's assurance that all resulting damages should be assessed and paid, the party apparently acquiesced.

Afterwards three commissioners, one of whom was chosen by the appellant, who seemed satisfied with the other two, also, assessed the damages at $7,700, but whether the award was ever satisfied is a question not clearly solved either way.

After that army had evacuated Bowling Green, and left the State, Baker, denying that he had ever received any portion of the amount awarded to him, brought this action of trespass and conspiracy against the appellees, all non-combatant citizens, charging them with aiding the army, by the labor of their slaves and otherwise, in the spoliations complained of.

Each of the defendants (now appellees) filed an answer, denying the imputed conspiracy, and alleging that all the aid which was furnished was extracted by what they understood to be a military requisition, and by a belief that a failure to furnish any supplies of labor, &c., would be followed by impressment and perhaps imprisonment.

And all the testimony, fairly considered, authorized the jury to decide the verdict for the defendants, was therefore authorized by the evidence, and consequently the judgment upon it in bar of the action must stand, unless there was some essential error in giving or refusing instructions on the trial.

The occupation of Bowling Green and the surrounding country by a Confederate army and the installation of a temporary civil government under its military cover suspended, coextensive with their potential range, the government and laws of Kentucky, and not only compelled, but legalized submission to the authority, however spurious, of the de facto power. During the prevalence of that power, to *which the appellees actually swore fealty*, the allegiance of the appellees to Kentucky, who failed to protect them as her citizens, was suspended and merged in their constrained allegiance to the actual government, *pro hac vice*.

If the acts complained of in this suit were technically belligerent, the appellees may have been excusable, and if there be legal responsibility anywhere for the damages, it would rest solely on those whose will controlled their acts, and who, even if their acts were truly belligerent, might be liable on Gen. Buckner's contract, or, not being belligerent, as between parties, then under the same *de facto* government, they might be liable on the principle that every government should pay its own citizens or subjects for private property appropriated to public use.

However all this may be, the appellees, according to the deductions which the jury were authorized to make, and seem to have made, should not be held responsible for the damages.

1st. Because the agency was involuntary.

2d. Because they have a right to believe that the appellant had, for conventional compensation, sanctioned what was done and waived all pretense of right to complain of them; and third, because though the probability rather preponderates against the conclusion, supported by one witness and the appellant, and the appellant had recovered the whole amount awarded to him for his claim to damages, yet the jury might reasonably have found, as perhaps they did, that he had been thus fully satisfied.

Tested by the facts and principles herein recognized, the instructions given on both sides were substantially right and those refused to the appellant were substantially wrong.

And finding no available error to the appellant's prejudice in either giving or withholding instructions, the verdict and judgment should stand.

Wherefore the judgment is affirmed. A copy attest.

The Difference.

In 1860 the Democracy had possession the Government, and in 1866 it was in hands of the Radicals. Bearing this fa mind, we invite attention to the expendit of the two periods:

	1860.	1866.	Increa
Civil Service	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
For'n Intercourse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep't Interior	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
War Department	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Navy Department	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The party which has thus multiplied expenditures more than six times, came i power with professions of economy upon banners. How nobly it has redeemed the

☞ It is bad policy to be talking of conv ing Kentucky into a military district by of Congress, and reconstructing her from ground up. Her utility as an Awful Exa ple of what a State becomes that is given to the Democratic party, will be of imme service. Let her alone.—[Cincinnati C mercial.

Kentucky is willing to play the "Awful ample." She likes it. "Let her alone."

☞ The New Albany Ledger thus rebu the second-rate paper for certain comm made by it on the threat of Wade other Radicals against Kentucky:

> We do not agree with the Democrat any decent or plausible "excuse" has given the Radicals for placing Kentucky der military rule. Of course when men h determined upon a certain line of action, t are not slow to *find* excuses for their condu We are utterly astonished that the Democr instead of boldly denouncing the threaten Radical usurpation in Kentucky, in ef tells the Radicals that their proposed condu is excusable—made so by the result of t Congressional election in May.

The Ledger ought not to be astonishe when it considers the course of the "modifie Radical" organ.

WEEKLY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - - JUNE 12, 1867.

Hon. J. W. Stevenson,

nominee of the Democratic party for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, will address the people of the First District at the following times and places:

Blandville, Monday, June 10th.
Clinton, Tuesday, June 11th.
Hickman, Wednesday, June 12th.
Mayfield, Thursday, June 13th.
Murray, Friday, June 14th.
Benton, Saturday, June 15th.
Princeton, Monday June 17th.
Marion, Tuesday, June 18th
Smithland, Wednesday, June 19th.
Eddyville, Thursday, June 20th
Cadiz, Friday, June 21st.
Hopkinsville, Saturday, June 22d.
Elkton, Monday, June 24th.
Russellville Tuesday, June 25th

It is hoped the whole people will turn out to hear him.

To the Democrats of Henry County.

A convention will be held by the party on the third Saturday in June next, at Franklinton, to nominate a candidate for the Legislature. Each precinct will call meetings and appoint delegates.

W. S. PRYOR, Chairman County Committ[illegible]

May 27, 1867.

Notice to Subscribers.

When subscribers pay carriers in advance, they must understand they do so entirely at their own risk. This office is responsible only for money paid at the clerk's desk.

Radical Audacity and Impudence.

A correspondent of the Evansville (Ind.) Journal says:

> General Brisbin informs us that he saw Hon. B. F. Wade, last week, and that the Senator declared that the rebellion should not succeed in Kentucky. He said treason should not flourish in one part of the country more than another, and that Congress, under the constitutional amendment, had the power and ought to legislate for Kentucky. The General showed us a letter from Charles Sumner, in which that statesman says: "The principles of the Declaration of Independence must become established realities, and not mere promises. This will be the crowning result of the war. Nothing can be more certain than that Kentucky, at this time, is without a republican form of government." These straws indicate which way the wind blows, and may show Kentuckians where they are drifting.

The Gen. Brisbin mentioned as the authority for the statements of the Journal, is the individual we had occasion to handle without gloves two or three months ago for his vile and disgusting slanders upon the people of Kentucky. He was then engaged in the very reputable business of recruiting negro troops at Lexington. Whether he can tell the truth or not, if he tries, we are at a loss to say, and we are quite as much in the dark as to whether he ever even tried, or ever means to. We generally receive his statements with a very wide margin of allowance, and often with utter incredulity. His statements in the present instance have a very strong appearance of truth, and we shall, therefore, accept them as such; not because he made them, but because the opinions ascribed to Mr. Sumner and Ben. Wade are entirely consistent with all others they entertain.

Treason, these Jacobins say, should not flourish in one part of the country more than another, and Congress has the power under the Constitutional amendment to legislate for the State and ought to do it.

Now suppose we admit for the sake of argument that there is treason in Kentucky, is it of sufficient magnitude to demand the interposition of the military power of the Government, and does it threaten the peace of the country? If it is not, then why resort to so extreme and unconstitutional a measure as the substitution of martial for civil law in a State which Mr. Sumner and the other Jacobin leaders know is quiet, which has never been out of the Union, never unrepresented in either House of Congress, never under control of the Confederate authorities, and which furnished as many men for the Federal armies in proportion to its population as any State in the Union?

No man who has the slightest respect for his reputation, or who is not a natural born liar, will pretend to assert that there is the slightest indication of any treasonable designs on the part of our people, from the Mississippi river to the Virginia line; and the statement that there is, is a falsehood as black as the hearts of those who uttered it. In no State in the Union is there less disorder, in no other State are the people more contented and happy. Her condition, under what the Radicals call rebel rule, is in striking contrast with that of those States in which Radical power is exercised without restraint, and where tyranny is without limitation, except in the whims of those who rule. Within her borders there is no political excitement, and no popular commotion. The two races are working harmoniously together, accumulating wealth, and developing the gigantic and exhaustless resources of the State, and there is nowhere within our boundaries any evidence of the existence of hostility to the Government.

If there is treason here, why does not the Government see that the traitors are tried and convicted by the ordinary processes of law? The courts are in unobstructed and healthy operation and able to execute their decrees. The laws are not in any way resisted, and no military force is required to aid them. There is not a man in Kentucky who could not be brought into court by the United States Marshal without creating a popular tumult, nor is there a judge in the State who would not scorn to call upon the soldiery in the present condition of society to assist him in the administration of justice.

Then if these things are true, and no honest man will deny that they are, why these threats of congressional legislation for the State? Simply to prepare the popular mind
entertain the idea, and thus secure back-
ng for the scheme the extremists intend to
rry out if they find it to be possible and
acticable.

The thought that a State exists that dares
send an unbroken delegation of nine mem
s and two Senators to Congress is gall and
rmwood to them, and they pant for an op-
tunity to put the iron hand of military
wer upon her throat. All they want is a
text; but the mere fact that the State is in
hands of their political opponents will
ily be regarded, even by the respectable
intelligent portion of their own party,
good one. They dare not proceed to
h an extraordinary measure upon such
ey grounds, for they know that such a
pable usurpation would startle their own
ple, and produce such a revulsion as would
pardize, if it did not annihilate, their
wer. We laugh at their threats, and hurl
ance in their teeth.

Tennessee and Missouri.

he Radical papers of Missouri resent any-
g that is said against that incarnate old
, Brownlow, with as much energy as if
were their Governor; and the Jacobin
nals of Tennessee return the compliment
logizing the character and conduct of
lundering usurper, Fletcher, as extrava-
y as though he were their file-leader.
s all quite easily explained. An identi-
position and principle—or rather want
nciple—exists between the dominant
s in the two States. Brown
was placed in the execu-
chair by the bayonet, and
rred by the great majority of the people
hom he tyrannizes. Fletcher was made
or by the same influence, and he, too,
ted by nine-tenths of the people over
e rules, who, however, are unable to
emselves. Brownlow employs the
elonging to his position for the ad-
ent of personal interest and partisan
s. Fletcher exercises the functions of
to advance himself and friends.
w sends his negro troops pil-
and murdering through the
o silence censure and put down
ion. Fletcher, by the aid of his thiev-
brutal militia, has reduced a great
the fertile lands of his State to a con-
ittle better than that of a desert. A
f terror exists in both States. In
is there security for life or property.
States an irresponsible and malevo-
tion oppresses and tyrannizes over the
But there is this difference between
ce and Missouri: In the former prob-
nough good citizens are still
d of the franchise to enable
t the approaching election, to
l the odious Brownlow yoke—that
y are not shot down, or driven from
by the negro militia; while in the
y the provisions of a constitution
during the war, none are allowed to
any election except the most extreme
lignant Radicals.

we should like to know from the Rad-
ere at home whether, as much as they
e Democratic party, they are of opinion
entucky would make anything by an
ge of Democracy for radicalism They
, on their knees, to thank God that we
no Radical State government here, and
t likely ever to have one.

Public opinion has forced Governor
nlow to order the arrest of Capt. Rick-
, one of his mili[illegible]s, for his many brutal
ges.

The Hand Exposed

The Philadelphia Press regrets that the Radical orators who have recently traveled through the South giving both whites and blacks the benefit of their superior wisdom, "omitted to touch or speak at Napoleon, Natchez, Vicksburg, Jackson, and other places of the same stamp." It says, too, "that Mississippi is farther out of the Union than any State except Texas." * * "Mississippi is one of the States too we must reconstruct. She has a majority of about thirty thousand freedmen, and they must be taken charge of by the Republican party. To leave them in the hands of the entrenched rebels of Vicksburg and Jackson is to surrender the State at the outstart."

The reason why it is so important to reconstruct the State is because there is therein thirty thousand majority of freedmen, which it is believed can be manufactured into Radical voters. This is the whole secret, and is a full exposure of the Radical game. Wherever there are the largest number of negroes, there, according to Radical optics, are to be found the strongest evidences of disloyalty. The whole plan of reconstruction was based upon the idea that it would bring strength to the Radical party and insure continuance in power. It was not the good of the country the Radicals sought, nor the happiness of the people. They were not actuated by any such patriotic considerations. Nor was it any love for the negro which prompted them. They care as little for the negro as they do for the safety of their own immortal souls. They made the negro a voter because they believed that his gratitude would prompt him to give his vote to them. To insure this they have sent and are still sending their missionaries through the South to convince the negroes that the Southern whites are their enemies, who intend, as soon as an occasion presents, to deprive them of all their newly acquired rights, while they are their peculiar friends, standing ready to assist and protect them whenever they may be assailed. Such States as South Carolina and Mississippi are the special objects of their attention, because in them the freedmen are in the majority, and if they can but delude them by their specious and lying representations they can secure the delegations in those States in Congress and their votes in the electoral colleges.

A more wicked and utterly selfish policy could not be imagined. The interest of the negroes is to be on peaceable terms with the whites; their security and their prosperity depend upon their being so. And they were, until these political miscreants who would be willing to see every portion of the South deluged with blood if they could thereby increase their political power came among them. They had not then had their heads stuffed with crude political notions of their right to govern the country, nor had their ambition been excited by the hope of attaining to high and profitable offices. They were beginning to learn that they could not live without work, and were settling down to industrious habits. But the missionaries came, instilled into their ignorant minds the poison of ambition, hate, and suspicion. They became insolent, idle, and aggressive. Instead of attending to their work, they commenced attending public meetings to listen to Radical harangues. The speeches they heard inflated their self-conceit and made them insolent. Conflicts and collisions with the whites ensued. They forced themselves into public conveyances, demanded equality of rights in all respects, and these evils, which are endangering the peace of society and threaten a bloody result, are continually aggravated by the slanders and stimulants to their discontent which are daily poured into their ears by designing men.

The Radicals are familiar with all these facts, they see the tendency of this policy, and are not ignorant of the consequences of their action, but they have a temporary purpose to subserve, and they are making the negro the instrument for the accomplishment of their villainous schemes. Nor do they spare their own race, but they would consign them to the custody of the blacks. They seek to reconstruct the South so that in such States as Mississippi and South Carolina, where the blacks are in the majority, they will be the governing class. If they succeed in their iniquitous design the disgusting spectacle will be presented to the world of men who were but recently slaves, without intelligence or education, with no knowledge of government or anything else, ignorant and semi-barbarous, ruling an educated, enlightened, cultivated and chivalrous people. And this is done not to benefit either white or black, but simply to enable a corrupt and revengeful party to retain its ascendancy. No man, not blind to the vital interests of the country, and careless of the verdict of history, would imperil his reputation by such total disregard of decency, and all of the rules of statesmanship.

The Shelby Railroad.

Mrs. J. A. Tevis, Col. J. R. Beckley, and J. D. Taggart, Esq., return the largest incomes in the Fourth District of Kentucky this year. They all live in Shelby county. The same three persons, we are told, returned the largest incomes last year, and yet Shelby, one of the richest counties and one of the finest agricultural districts in the State, is without a railroad. The returns in the Collector's office for 1866 show that the income of the citizens of Shelby county, exceeding $1,000, *is equal to the whole of the other thirteen counties of the Congressional District*; and F. Neel, in a letter to the President of the Shelby Railroad, published in the Shelby Sentinel, says: "From my experience as a carrier of passengers from Shelbyville for fifteen years past, I have no hesitation in saying that the receipts of the Shelby Railroad from passengers *alone* will be at least $40,000 per year."

With all these facts before them, why should they hesitate one moment to build a road of so much importance? People of Shelby! look to your own interests, and vote the tax to complete the road!

The Forrest Divorce Case.

It seems odd that this case is still in the courts, and that Mr. Forrest has not paid a cent of the money which was awarded to Mrs. Forrest fifteen years ago. Mrs. F. married a second time and lives some where on Staten Island. The New York Times says:

> The alimony which was awarded to Mrs. Forrest at the rate of $4,000 a year was not paid while the case was going through the Court of Appeals and while the plaintiff was in California, and in 1860, when the final decree was rendered, it had amounted to some $35,000, which was so large a sum that Mr. Forrest was disinclined to pay, and he went again to the Court of Appeals with the case, but he was every-where unsuccessful. His sureties on the undertaking, which he had been compelled to give on appealing, were then sued and judgment was rendered against them for the amount which, by that time, had increased to $45,000 and upward. Inasmuch as under our present system a man in such a position can secure five or six years delay in payment by simply appealing, with or without grounds, to the Court of Appeals, another appeal followed as a matter of course.
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> But while this appeal was protecting him, another attempt was made to carry some of the points of law involved in the case before the Supreme Court of the United States, and to have that court pass upon the question, which it will be recollected, was contested in the original case of the jurisdiction of our Superior Court to annul the marriage. The ground on which the interference of the United States Court was asked was that the parties were residents of different States. It would be of little use, however, to ask the Supreme Court to pass upon those questions, if the money decreed were allowed to be collected, and accordingly an injunction was prayed for to prevent its collection till the decision could be obtained.
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> A year's delay was obtained by the motion, but now this application also has been denied, and it would seem as if it were likely that the long contest over the spoils was nearly at its close. The ingenuity of man, however, is great, and our judicial system as at present constituted is admirably calculated to resist the man who believes that "base is the slave who pays."

☞It seems that Kentucky can do nothing to please the Radicals. Her sons cannot hold a celebration in honor of one of their immortal dead without eliciting a great outcry at the North. A statue of Henry Clay cannot be unveiled among us without being denounced throughout all Yankeedom as a copperhead demonstration. Judge Bullock cannot deliver an oration on the character and virtues of the great Kentuckian but his tones ring upon Jacobin ears in the accents of rebellion. George D. Prentice cannot write an ode to the memory of the immortal Harry of the West without Jacobin eyes discovering treason hidden in the melodious rhythm of the verse, even as the asp lurks beneath the fairest and sweetest flowers of Egypt. Can it be wondered at that politicians and journals who can distort and misconstrue such things should hear of disturbances and persecutions in Kentucky when none exist?

☞Ashley, in his wrath at the failure of the Judiciary Committee to make out a case of impeachment against President Johnson, swears there is treason at Washington, and that "disloyalty has taken possession of the halls of Congress." Ashley knows Washington, and he knows Congress. We have no doubt he tells the truth for once.

No Alternative.

In common with the people of the nation the citizens of Kentucky have but two parties to choose from. Efforts have been made to get up other organizations, but without success; and it is now reduced to a thing of certainty that, at least until the existing crisis is over, no other parties will be formed. The people of Kentucky have recently had an example of the folly of attempting to get up a new political organization in the disastrous fate of the third party movement. There every thing was done that could be done to effect the end in view; but, as every sensible man ought to have foreseen, the result was dismal and disgraceful failure. If, instead of the impracticable and effete political leaders who took the matter in hand, the attempt had been made by the greatest statesmen whom the people of Kentucky ever delighted to honor, the issue must have been the same. Never while the American Government is republican in form will the principles of democracy cease to be represented by a party; and most certainly never while radicalism is in existence will the Democratic party cease to oppose its heresies. In the event of final and complete success on the part of the enemies of the Constitution, the open organization of the Democratic party may be crushed out at the same time that liberty of speech and republican institutions are destroyed; but even then its principles would be cherished in the hearts of all such as were faithful to the glorious memories of the past. As in the nature of man philosophers hold that there are two influences ever warring against each other, the one good and the other evil, so in the Government there are two great influences equally antagonistic constantly striving for the ascendency. Unhappily the evil principle has gained the ascendency for a time, but the good is not yet conquered and may still triumph. It is needless to explain that these antagonistic influences are represented by the two great parties of the nation.

We do not desire any one to take our mere statement as to the relative attitude of parties: what we do wish, however, is that every citizen will carefully investigate the subject for himself, as one in which he and his are vitally concerned. What involves the perpetuation of the old government, and the continuance of republican institutions and constitutional liberty, is surely worth the attention of every individual in the land. If, on a faithful and honest investigation, any man fails to become convinced that it is his duty to co-operate with our party, we have no quarrel with him, and no fault to find save with his understanding. All we ask is a calm and dispassionate scrutiny into the political situation: for, such is our confidence in their innate patriotism and love of liberty, that, once assured of that investigation by the people, we should have no fear that the party whose cause we advocate would not be sustained both by the almost unanimous support of the people of our own State, and that of the great majority of the American people.

Never were issues more boldly and clearly defined than between the two great parties now before the people. The Democratic party is for the Government as it was before these evil days came upon us. It is for a constitutional Union—the same as that which we inherited from our fathers. Such is, in brief, the position of the Democratic party. How is it with the other great political organization? The Radical party is for the inauguration of a new government—one unknown to the Constitution, and which, while it in some respects resembles the monarchical system repudiated by our fathers, is, in many points of view, far more despotic and objectionable.

As we remarked, we do not desire any one to take our assertion with reference to the principles and position of parties, nor have we any disposition to do injustice to the Radicals. An examination of facts, however, fully bears us out in all we have said. Let us look for a moment at what the Radicals contemplate, and at what they have already done. If a tree is to be judged by its foliage and fruit, a party may be judged by its acts and professed designs. Consider the policy of the Radical party toward the ten States of the South. Look at the exclusion of these States from representation in Congress, and from their place as States in the Union. Contemplate the military and despotic government established there. These things, like most of the others done by the party in power, are in open and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States. They are a total subversion of republican government, so far at least as those States are concerned. If left in power, it will not be long before the Radicals will extend the despotism, thus commenced on the soil of republican America, into Kentucky, Maryland and the other States of the Union.

But the anti-republican action of the dominant party even at this time is not confined to what has been called "the pentarchy." It has been felt, and is felt, in every part of the country. There is nowhere the perfect freedom that existed under the old government. On the slightest pretext the writ of habeas corpus is suspended, martial law proclaimed, and soldiers quartered upon the people. The reserved rights of the States are as little regarded as if there had never been such an instrument as the Federal Constitution. Members elected to Congress by the people have no assurance of being permitted to occupy their seats unless they are members of the dominant party. The institution of slavery has been abolished without remuneration to the owners of that species of property; and, what is far worse, negro suffrage and negro equality are to be forced upon the people of all the States. In short, the Constitution is a sealed book, so far as those in power are concerned; and a mongrel despotism has been commenced, that, unless the people speedily check it, will blast all our fair prospects, and reduce us to the condition of the South American States.

People of Kentucky, we call upon you to choose between these two great antagonistic parties. Both are represented in the candidates for State offices from whom you will have to select at the August election. We know that the great majority of our people are unwilling to give up State prosperity and our hopes of a return in national affairs to constitutional government, and that they will therefore support the Democratic ticket. We know that they are opposed to negro equality, and that they will therefore vote for Helm and the other gentlemen on his ticket. We appeal to the minority in our State who have heretofore voted against us to discard prejudice, and make Kentucky unanimous in her decision for free government and the Constitution.

The Right Spirit.

We find in the Evansville papers a letter, addressed by Gen. J. T. Boyle to Col. G. W. Foster, in reference to certain military transactions in Western Kentucky during the war, the general tone and spirit of which are so catholic that we make an extract to show the sort of feeling that animates brave men now that the war is over. The letter concludes as follows:

> I do not propose to vindicate myself from any charge which may be made, nor do I intend to defend all my orders and conduct. I am satisfied I issued orders which were wrong, and did many things which were wrong, which if they were to be done over, I should not do again. I have regretted many things done by me, and by my orders, and would right them now if I could, and would make any amends I could. I did what at the time I considered my duty, however much I may have erred. I caused directly but few arrests to be made, and some of them were very wrong and unjust, and I remedied the wrong the first moment I could do so, and no man could have regretted more than myself, the commission of a wrong from false or malicious information. I am not conscious of ever having acted from personal prejudice, malice or partisan feelings toward any one, and I believe that this will be accorded me by those who know me best.
>
> I was for maintaining the Government and the Constitution, as I now am, and was for suppressing the rebellion by arms, and did all in my power to accomplish this result, and I shall rejoice when the States are all restored to the Union and to their constitutional rights, and peace obtained in all the country.

It is unquestionably true that many things were done on both sides in the heat of excitement that cannot be justified; but, now that they belong to the past, they should be covered over with the mantle of charity. The bitterness and strife engendered by that unhappy period should no longer be permitted to dwell among us, but we should in verity "let by-gones be bygones." The manly avowal of General Boyle, we are persuaded, will go far toward removing any lingering rancor that may have been felt by citizens of Kentucky on account of any official act of his, done during the war.

A Good Nomination.—The Democrats of Woodford county have nominated Captain Hart Gibson as their candidate for the next Legislature.

The Dissensions in the South.

In addition to the woes which have been brought upon the Southern people by the malice of the Northern Jacobins, it would seem that they will be compelled to endure others of their own invention. Thoughtless and dishonest leaders have succeeded in dividing the people until it appears that the differences of opinion are irreconcilable. We see many of their leading men, whose integrity cannot be questioned, advising the people to yield unquestioning submission to the unconstitutional decrees of Congress; to shut their eyes to the fact that they are, in so doing, giving their sanction to the assaults made by the reconstruction laws upon the Constitution, and vote in accordance with the requirements of those laws. That the terms offered in these laws are unjust and degrading, these men do not deny, but they fall back upon the argument which originated in their fears, that if they do not accept these terms they will be compelled to accept others still more oppressive and degrading. They can not state what terms could be more offensive than these, nor what they expect, but they have an indistinct and indefinite idea that something worse will be invented with which to torture them. Some say more sweeping disfranchisement, others confiscation, and still another class look for both confiscation and disfranchisement.

There is another portion of the people who have axes to grind, who are in favor of prompt and unqualified submission, and are eager to exhibit their activity to the Jacobins, in the work of self-abasement, hoping thus to become conspicuous and commend themselves to the oppressors of their people, with the view of becoming the recipients of the official plunder to be distributed in the South when the iniquity of reconstruction shall have been consummated.

These men are demagogues and knaves, of whom Joe Brown, of Georgia, is a fair sample. The dishonor of themselves or of their State has no terrors for their sordid minds. Self aggrandizement is the object at which they aim, and they trample ruthlessly upon everything lying in the path which leads to the accomplishment of their schemes.

But there is still another class who strongly resist the adoption of the infamous and dishonoring scheme; who can see nothing worse that can be tendered to, or imposed upon them, who recoil with indignation from the foul work of assisting in their own degradation. To these men all praise is due, not only for thus vindicating their manhood, and defending the rights of their States, but for their fearless opposition to a measure which they have the sagacity to see offers no equivalent for the sacrifices demanded, while there is much in it to dread.

The first two of these classes, as we have said, favor the acceptance of the plan in all of its details. They are willing, many of them eager, to secure its adoption at the earliest moment, while the third class prefers to register, and then make a strong and earnest effort to defeat the proposition for the conventions to form State constitutions, and thus defeat the whole scheme.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that such differences of opinion should exist, and it is as remarkable as it is unfortunate. Each of these classes know that the Radicals are employing every available means to organize a party in these States which, with the negro vote, which they hope to secure, they believe they can control the States, and in the face of this fact we find those who are most interested in standing shoulder to shoulder to resist and defeat their designs, divided, and holding and contending for adverse opinions. With their strength thus weakened and the enemy compact, what can they hope for? We see the Jacobin missionaries winding their way through every portion of the South, organizing their friends, and, both by fair and foul means, laboring industriously for the negro vote at the same time that the Southern leaders cannot agree, and are advising their people to the adoption of conflicting policies. From these dissensions evil must necessarily flow, and the danger is that the people of the South, by their failure to act harmoniously together, will find themselves, very soon, bound hand and foot, the victims of negro and tory malice. If they would listen to such wisdom as is to be found in the utterances of Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, and turn a deaf ear to the croakings of such demagogues as Joe. Brown all might yet be well; but without united action there is no hope for deliverance, no prospect of future safety.

"Kindness Repulsed."

The Indianapolis Journal, under the above caption, quotes our comments upon its impertinent remark "that Kentucky, instead of being put through a course of Congressional reconstruction, which she badly needs, should be suffered to remain in her present condition, as a warning to the young men of the country of the effects of treason," and exclaims:

> Ah, Courier! your bogus Kentucky Democracy is understood better than you suppose, and if you are unwilling to accept our merciful proposition, Congress may reconstruct it until something decent can be made of the ungainly, ill-shapen, ugly-mugged monstrosity, and a plague to you. We won't intercede in its behalf any more.

We desire the Journal and all the papers and politicians, which like it belong to the treasonable and revolutionary Radical party, to understand fully that the Kentucky Democracy have no favors to ask of them. Our party here, as elsewhere, has planted itself on high ground, determined to stand or fall by the Constitution. From the enemies of civil liberty and the government of our fathers, we neither expect favors, nor ask them.

None comprehend better than we of Kentucky the alarm and hatred excited in the Radical breast by the spectacle of a people contending with united strength for Democracy and Constitutional freedom; and none know better than we that, if they dared to venture upon such a thing, the Radicals would plant the iron heel of despotism upon our necks, as they have already planted it upon the necks of our Southern brethren. In the full knowledge of all this, we fear them not; and we defy them. Miserably corrupt and reckless as they are, the Jacobin leaders know better than to damn themselves past all remedy by the degradation of a State to the condition of a military province, against which there is not even the pretext that she has at any time attempted to dissolve her connection with the Union. The moment Congress attempts such a thing seals the doom of the Radical party.

We think the Journal will understand from what we have said that we are as little thankful for its proposition to "intercede," as from its ill concealed desire to intervene.

Affairs in Tennessee.

The miserable condition of affairs in Tennessee is absolutely beyond the reach of exaggeration. The God defying, decency-repudiating, hoary-headed old miscreant, whom some fortune cruel to the people of that gallant State, has placed in the Executive chair, is rioting in his power and riding roughshod over a people whose boots he is not worthy to black. It is almost incredible that such a state of things as exists in Tennessee could be possible in any civilized community. The local militia organized by Brownlow are committing every crime in the calendar, under his incitement; and murder, robbery, and outrages of every description, are matters of every day occurrence. So disgusting and scandalous have their villainies become, that in obedience to public sentiment, which he never obeyed before, Brownlow has been compelled to interpose and make a hypocritical show of preserving order. A few days since, a party of his janissaries murdered a peaceable citizen, under such outrageous circumstances that universal indignation was aroused, and Brownlow, fearful of the effect of the affair upon his own standing, sacrificed his own tool and put him under arrest. We presume that after the excitement has subsided he will take the murderer to his embraces and give him promotion.

Congress is reconstructing the South on the ground that the constitution guarantees to every State a republican form of government. Why is it that they have not turned their attention to Tennessee and wiped out the petty despotism there and given that down-trodden people a republican government?

☞Hon. E. C. Phister and Dr. Parry were, on Saturday last, nominated by the Democracy of Mason county for the Legislature. A better selection could not have been made. Our Mason friends evidently appreciate the importance of having the next General Assembly composed of the best material the State can furnish. One of their candidates, Judge Phister, is a gentleman whose commanding talents and thrilling oratory would have done credit to the Congressional halls when Congress was composed of statesmen. His superior is not to be found in the State or country.

The Reconstruction "Ultimatum."

Gov. Harriman, of New Hampshire, was inaugurated day before yesterday, and, in his message to the Legislature, took occasion to refer to the reconstruction acts as an "ultimatum," presented by "the rightful authority," the requirements of which "the Executive can not, the Judiciary will not, and the South dare not evade."

This newly installed Governor of a Yankee State, it will be observed, takes it upon himself to decide that Congress is "the rightful authority" to present an ultimatum to the South. Now we think it will be made patent to any other than a bigoted Radical, by a very cursory examination of the contents of that instrument which Governor Harriman has just taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, that no "authority" anywhere has a right to present an ultimatum to the Southern States. Each of those States is, by constitutional right, a member of the Union, entitled to all the privileges and immunities to which New Hampshire is entitled; and the exercise of arbitrary power, in disregard of these rights and immunities, is not only in palpable violation of the Constitution, but a gross usurpation. The infamy of a Radical Governor, with his oath of office yet warm upon his lips, justifying such a thing, is only surpassed by that of the Radical Congressmen, who, having sworn to support the Constitution, systematically resort to perjury in the furtherance of their partisan measures. It would seem that in its efforts "to make treason odious," the dominant party is also trying to render perjury honorable.

Even if we regard the Southern States, in the Radical point of view, as nothing more than conquered provinces, the position of the Yankee Governor, which is also that of his party, is a very extraordinary one. The other departments of government are put in a position inferior to that of the legislative, and that too in a matter with which properly Congress has no concern. The President is ignored in a business that appertains peculiarly to the Executive. So singular a thing as the setting up of such a claim for Congress by Gov. Harriman, and the Radical party, would be altogether unaccountable were we in ignorance of its cause. Congress is a Radical body; and only through it can that infamous party carry out its destructive schemes. It is certain that were President Johnson willing to make himself the pliant tool of the revolutionists, we should hear nothing of Congress being alone "the rightful authority" to treat with the States of the South. But as His Excellency evinces a strong inclination once again "to enroll the Constitution in the land," and is by no means disposed to bind himself to the subversion of the government, the dominant party has, in a measure, deposed him, and made Congress President.

"The Executive," says this New England Governor, "cannot, and the Judiciary will not" prevent the fulfillment of the "reconstruction" measure. We have seen that the President has been shorn of power to prevent so gross an outrage upon the people of the South, and we can readily understand, with Governor Harriman, that he can do nothing, unless, indeed, with the decision and nerve of a Jackson, he were to force a recognition of the proper authority. As for the Judiciary, we are sorry to admit that Governor Harriman is warranted by facts in his declaration that it "will not" intervene for the vindication of the Constitution. The day has passed when the Judiciary could be relied upon to render an unpopular decision in behalf of right and justice.

In conclusion, we have to remark that the Yankee Governor may find he is reckoning without his host in his calculation as to what the South will "dare" to do. The people of that section have no sort of assurance that this "ultimatum"—this outrage against them and the Constitution—would, in reality, be an ultimatum, even if the requirements of the usurpers were fully complied with.

The Franklin County Democracy.

We are in receipt of the following communication from a reliable Democrat of Franklin county in reference to the unfortunate difficulty in which the party of that county has suffered itself to become involved:

> BRIDGEPORT, FRANKLIN CO., KY., June 6, 1867.
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> *To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:*
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> I notice in your issue of yesterday a statement in regard to the convention held in Frankfort on Monday last, which does great injustice to a clever *gentleman* and sound *Democrat*. According to the call of the county committee, twenty-six delegates were to be appointed by primary meetings, in the several districts, to meet in Frankfort and make the nomination? Those meetings were held on Saturday, the 1st day of June, and each candidate was allowed his strength when called for, in *every precinct save one*, where Mr. Major's friends had a majority? A memorial was laid before the convention signed by a sufficient number of gentlemen, who were disfranchised there, to have given Mr. Bowen the nomination, had they been allowed representation. Mr. Bowen's friends, therefore, claiming that he was fairly the *nominee*, called upon him, in justice to themselves, to make the race.
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> I hope for the sake of *right and justice*, you will give this an early insertion. A DELEGATE.

We have carefully examined the proceedings of the county convention as published in Thursday's Yeoman, and from such examination, as well as from the statements of our correspondent, are satisfied that in our remarks we unintentionally did injustice to Capt. D. M. Bowen.

It somehow came to pass that all the delegates from the precincts where Col. Major had a majority were instructed to vote as a unit for that gentleman, while from those precincts where Bowen was strongest there was a divided vote. This seems to have been the cause of the withdrawal of Capt. Bowen's friends from Monday's convention, previous to any ballot being taken, in conjunction with the refusal of the convention to entertain the petition of fifty-seven persons belonging to one of the precincts instructed for Col. Major asking a division of the vote.

The whole affair is unfortunate; and, under all the circumstances, perhaps the best thing that can be done is for both candidates to withdraw, for the sake of harmonizing the party, and let the Democracy of Franklin unite upon a third man. We throw out the suggestion for the consideration of Colonel Major and Capt. Bowen, both of whom are staunch Democrats.

Disturbance at Crab Orchard.

Some two weeks ago a party of six or seven men, headed by a man named Steve Bruce, undertook to regulate, reconstruct or reform one Major Jim Bridgewater, in the vicinity of Crab Orchard, Ky. This Major was in the Federal army, it is said, during the war, and mounted himself, it is asserted, without regard to expenses, rather too often to the cost of certain citizens in or near Crab Orchard. At any rate, considerable prejudice existed against him when he returned to the rosy paths of peace. The attempt to reconstruct him proved a failure, and no damage was done.

The second act in the drama occurred on the 6th instant at Crab Orchard. Bridgewater in turn collected a party of about ten men, all armed with Spencer rifles, and made a dash into the town about train time. Bruce and his friends, it seems, were on the alert, and gave the raiders a warm reception. Several volleys were fired by both sides. Fortunately, it is supposed, no one was hurt. Bridgewater's crowd soon broke and fled from the town.

☞The Radical press is making a great outcry against the Constitutional Convention of Maryland, because that body has inserted in its bill of rights a clause declaring that slavery "having been abolished under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation in consideration thereof is due from the United States." Are we to understand that the dominant party is in favor of repudiation? The Government took from the citizens of Maryland 84,000 negroes, worth at a low calculation over $33,000,000, which sum is as honestly a debt as ever any government owed. We know that the amount thus due citizens of Maryland, added to the sums due for a similar cause to the people of the other ex-slaveholding States, will foot up a considerable sum total; but then it will not do to refuse to pay it, for that would amount to a clear case of repudiation.

☞Since the first of June the Southwestern Relief Association has shipped from this place twenty-six car loads of grain and provisions for the destitute people of the South. Those who have grain on hand or money, should send it in at once, as the Association desires to bring its labors to a close on the 15th, and there are still urgent calls from the South for all the help that can be given.

☞The harvest throughout the South is now progressing, and from every section the reports of the good crops of wheat and oats reach us. It is only to be regretted that the scarcity of seed and difficulty of obtaining labor prevented a greater breadth of land from being put in grain crops. But so far as food is concerned, in a few weeks more the South will be self supporting.

GEN. GEO. BURGWYN ANDERSON.

BY SEATON GALES.

[From the "Land We Love," for June.]

An unsullied honor, a record that shall be immortal, and a grateful and affectionate remembrance of her martyred sons, are all that are left to the South from the wreck of the great civil war. That honor, no prejudice or malignity can successfully assail or ever tarnish. That record of heroism and devotion shall grow in luster as the years advance, and be the theme of song and story in ages yet to come. And that love and veneration for the noble dead will live and intensify until the present generation sleeps in dust; and then our children and our children's children

"shall *write* their names, and in fond memories
Preserve and still keep fresh, like flowers in water,
Their glorious deeds!"

Lavish as has been her offerings, North Carolina has rarely made a richer contribution to fame and history, than when George Burgwyn Anderson left them the legacy of his bright young name and example. It shall be the object of this imperfect sketch to tell his services and commemorate a life that was admirable while it lasted, as it was glorious in its conclusion.

George Burgwyn Anderson was born in Orange county, within one mile of Hillsboro', on the 12th day of April, 1831. His father was William E. Anderson, a brother of Chief Justice Walker Anderson, of Florida, and best known as the faithful and intelligent cashier, for many years, of the Branch Bank of the State, at Wilmington. His mother, Eliza, was the daughter of Geo. Burgwyn, of the "Hermitage," in New Hanover—the head of a family graced by all the qualities which adorn society. He received his elementary education from that best of all instructors—the mother—and was subsequently a pupil of Colonel William Bingham, and at the Caldwell Institute, in Hillsboro. As a boy, he was remarkable for the brightness of his intellect, his amiable and cheerful disposition, manly deportment, and studious habits—the same qualities which, in after life, characterized him in so remarkable a degree. He matriculated at the University of North Carolina in 1847, joining the Sophomore class of that year. Up to the time of his leaving the institution, he shared the first honors of his class, with John Hill, a young man of high promise who died early, Wm. H. Johnson, of Tarboro, afterwards a tutor at Chapel Hill, and Prof. W. C. Kerr, at present Geologist of the State. The distinguished President of the University speaks of him as one of the most punctual members of his class, as gentlemanly in deportment, most exemplary in morals, and, in every respect, the fitting compeer of the best of his contemporaries. It is only deemed necessary to refer, thus briefly, to his youthful antecedents. Many facts are in the possession of the writer, exhibiting the germ of that character which, in maturer years, made him the object of such high hopes and tender regard; but the great events in which, as a man, he played so illustrious a part, obscure the trivial but pleasing incidents of his boyhood.

Through the kind agency of the Hon. A. W. Venable, he obtained the appointment of a cadetship to West Point, and entered the Military Academy in 1848, a member of a class numbering ninety-four young men, and which graduated forty-one members. As soon as his studies commenced, in September of the first year's course, it became apparent (to use the language of General Stanley, U. S. A., who was his contemporary) that "young Anderson was not only one of the brightest intellects, but the *very superior* mind of his class." In the mathematics, physics and engineering, he was particularly ready, and subjects or problems that ordinary minds agonized over for hours, he comprehended and mastered with a single reading. But he was too fond of reading and genial companions to confine himself to the dry studies of the Academy; and hence it was that he graduated only ninth in his class—a high standing, of itself, but nothing to what he might have accomplished, as was evidenced by the fact that, at the first examination, in January, after his admission, he stood *second*. The library was his favorite resort, and among the haunts of history, philosophy, and general literature he strolled and culled their choicest fruits.

In 1850, the strife in Congress between the North and South, growing out of the compromise agitation of that period, invaded the precincts of the academy, and controversy was as excited and blood as hot there as in the National Legislature. While young Anderson was earnest and decided in the vindication of the imperiled rights of this section, and devoted, with all the enthusiasm of his generous nature, to the sunny land of his nativity, his discussions were always marked by courtesy. In one of these discussions, as described by General Stanley, it was remarked by a participant: "Well, it war *must* follow. I hope that my day may have passed, that I may not live to see it." "No," said Anderson, "deeply as I too would deplore it, *if* it must come, I would feel it wrong that I should put off, for a succeeding generation, a misery that I am more entitled to bear." Those who were most intimately acquainted with George B. Anderson *know* that if there was any one trait, next to his scrupulous conscientiousness and exalted sense of personal honor that distinguished him and made him the nature's nobleman he was, it was his utter abnegation of self. And what a superb illustration of it was here!

In 1852 the class graduated, and Anderson's standing entitling him to the choice of the arm of service he should enter, he selected the dragoons. After spending six months at the Cavalry School, at Carlisle, he was detailed by Hon. Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, as an assistant to Lieutenant Parke, of the Engineers, ordered to make a survey for a practical railroad route in California. In this scientific duty he spent most of the summer, fall, and winter of 1853. We next find Lieut. Anderson joining his regiment, the 2d Dragoons, at Fort Chadburn, Texas. Among the officers more or less connected with this extreme and desolate frontier post, during the year of his stay, may be mentioned W. J. Hardee, R. H. Anderson, Albert Sidney Johnson, Geo. H. Steuart, and H. H. Sibley, afterward Confederate generals, and Pleasanton and Stanley, subsequently general officers in the Federal army.

In the fall of 1855, the regiment marched across the plains from Texas to Fort Riley, Kansas, when Anderson, then 1st Lieutenant, commanded his company in the absence of Capt. Patrick Calhoun, then in his last illness. The winter of 1855-'56 was spent at Fort Riley, and in the spring of the latter year, the Kansas troubles commenced. From that time until the middle of the summer of 1857, the troops in the country were incessantly engaged either in the arrest of predatory parties headed by such marauders as Jim Lane and Ossawatomie Brown, or in interposing to prevent the destruction of some exposed village by a Missouri mob. Here Lieut. Anderson had for a commander Gen. E. V. Sumner, and served in the same command with the since illustrious Joseph E. Johnston. In 1857, the Utah expedition was undertaken, the 2d Dragoons was one of the regiments detailed for the duty, and Lieutenant Anderson was appointed its Adjutant. In the autumn of 1859, passing over intermediate events, he left Utah for Kentucky.

On the 8th of November, of that year, he was married to Miss Mildred Ewing, of Louisville. The following spring, he received the recruiting detail and was stationed at Louisville until April, 1861, when he resigned his commission in the United States army and hastened to North Carolina to link his fortunes with those of his State. *He was the first officer of the old army, then in service, who proffered his sword and his life to North Carolina.* True to the patriotic and filial instincts of his great heart, he rushed to the defense of the dear land of his nativity and his affections. In that defense he died—nobly died, in the prime vigor of manhood, in the full flush of promise, and in the possession of all the endearing heart-treasures that make life lovely and attractive—gloriously died, for a cause in one sense now lost, but none the less right and holy, because so lost, and in the justice of which he believed as fully as he did in the existence of that *truth* which he idolized.

Arriving in Raleigh, he was commissioned by Governor Ellis as Colonel of the 4th regiment, North Carolina State troops, on the 18th day of May. This regiment, being one of the earliest formed in the State, was composed of the choicest material, and included in its *ranks* some of the best representatives of North Carolina. John A. Young, of Charlotte, well known throughout the State as a gentleman of high character, and as a leading public man in his section, was Lieutenant Colonel, and Bryan Grimes, of Pitt, who subsequently won a merited promotion to a Major Generalcy, was its Major. Among its line officers were men who had represented the people in many positions of trust and prominence. Colonel Anderson proceeded at once, with energy and enthusiasm, to reduce the raw and incongruous elements of his command to system, and, although applying to it the rigid regimen of the regular army, he combined with discipline and decision so much of affability and kindness as to reconcile the impatient *material* to his rule, and to win the *hearts* of his regiment. His men loved him from the start, and their affection grew almost to idolatry as they, in the course of time, experienced his tender regard for their comfort, his just and impartial administration, and the judgment, prudence and caution, which he united with the gallantry of the Marshals of the Empire. And he, in turn, was proud of his regiment; and well he might have been, for a braver band of heroes never faced a foe or marched under martial banners.

The regiment, after being fully organized at Garysburg, was ordered to Manassas, which it reached a few days after the battle of the 21st of July. A short time after its arrival, Colonel Anderson was appointed Commandant of the post, and, under his skillful superintendence, many of the fortifications around Manassas were completed. Even at this early day he was strongly recommended for a Brigadier Generalcy by Generals Beauregard and Johnston, who were impressed with his eminent capacity; but owing to certain invidious representations, the Government failed, at that time, to recognize his claims. He remained in command at Manassas until the evacuation of that post in March, 1862. At Clark's Mountain, on the Rapidan, *en route* for the Peninsula, Gen. Featherston, of Mississippi, was assigned to the command of the brigade, General Johnston and General D. H. Hill, commanding the division, expressing surprise and regret at his supersedure.

The command reported for duty to Gen. Rains, at Yorktown, on the 9th of April, and was assigned to the left of Gen. Magruder's line of defense. Although present and slightly engaged at Williamsburg, on the 5th of May, the 4th regiment did not receive its real baptism of fire until the great battle of Seven Pines, on the 31st. Here Col. Anderson, in the absence of Gen. Featherston, commanded the brigade, which consisted of the 49th Virginia, Col. (ex-Gov.) Smith, the 27th and 28th Georgia and the 4th North Carolina. The latter carried into action 520 enlisted men and had 86 killed and 376 wounded. Of 27 officers for duty 24 were either killed or wounded! No comment is needed to point the moral of such an exhibit. Nor is it our purpose to give any further details of this desperate engagement, with its many tragic and thrilling incidents. When its history is fully written, the fact will be recognized that few, if any, battles of the war were fought with more conspicuous valor, with fiercer exhibitions of individual intrepidity or more splendid instances of aggregated daring. Col. Anderson behaved throughout with such distinguished gallantry and skill as to elicit the highest encomiums from Gen. D. H. Hill, and to draw from the government a prompt commission as brigadier general, which was issued to him on the 9th day of June.

The brigade assigned him was composed of the 2d, 4th, 14th, and 30th regiments of North Carolina troops—all of which, under their then and subsequent commanders, earned an immortality of renown.

On the 26th of June the series of battles around Richmond began, in all of which the brigade participated, and in the concluding one of which (Malvern Hill) General Anderson received a wound in the hand, while leading his brave boys through a terrific storm of shot and shell.

The writer of this sketch joined General Anderson as Adjutant General of his brigade on the 25th day of August, 1862, while it was in bivouac on the Rapidan—the army, after some six weeks' repose from the giant struggles of the "seven days," being en route for the first Maryland invasion. It was not the fortune of General Hill's division to have an active part in any of the engagements of this remarkable campaign, until that of the 14th of September, at the South Mountain Gap, near Boonsboro, in Maryland, of which it may with safety be observed that, in its consequences, in the accomplishment of pre-determined objects, and in the skillful disposition of small numbers to oppose overwhelming odds, it is without a parallel in the war. The division, unaided until a late hour of the afternoon, held in check the advance of the greater portion of McClellan's vast army, endeavoring, with battering-ram impetus, to force its way through the narrow gap, and thereby afforded time for the concentration of our various corps, dispersed in strategic directions, in season for the bloody issue at Sharpsburg. In this engagement (South Mountain) Gen Anderson behaved with his characteristic intrepidity, and additional evidence was furnished this day that none of his brigade commanders more enjoyed the confidence of the division commander than the youthful and recent brigadier. This is exalted praise, when it is remembered that he was associated with such men as Garland and Rodes. We need not tell who *they* were. Garland (between whom and Gen. Anderson, by the way, there existed an earnest friendship and admiration) fell early in this action. An accomplished gentleman, the very soul of chivalry, and one of the first civilian officers in the service, he would have won high distinction had he lived. Rodes, who ultimately succeeded Gen. Hill in the command of the division, was slain at Winchester on the 19th of September, 1864. His loss was one of those terrible disasters which foreshadowed the final and approaching catastrophe.

We may not essay to describe the unequal field of Sharpsburg. It has been claimed as a victory for the Federal arms. History will not so write it, with all the facts and sequences impartially arrayed. At daylight, on Wednesday, Sept. 17th, General D. H. Hill's division occupies the center of the line drawn up to receive the brunt of battle. Soon, desperate and heavy from the left roll the boom of artillery and the rattle of small arms. A retreating mass of men sweeps over the hills in that direction, where the enemy has attacked with tremendous force. General Hill's division is ordered to change front to left, and marching through a growing field of corn, it takes position in a long lane—Ripley on the extreme left, then Garland's brigade (commanded by Colonel D. K. McRae), next Rodes, and Anderson on the right. But few moments elapsed ere this small division, weakened by its losses at South Mountain, is furiously assailed by a force immeasurably its superior. It seemed madness to stand, but, true to its glorious prestige, it calmly awaited the shock. This was about 8 o'clock. And then the air shook with the din of arms—of musket and of cannon—and high above the clash and roar rung the angry "shouting of the captains," the cries of the wounded and the groans of dying men. Gen. Anderson occupied a prominent position on slightly rising ground, immediately in the rear of his command. While thus exposed, and displaying the most splendid courage, animating his men by his example, and directing them by his cool and collected orders, he was struck in the foot, near the ankle joint, by a minnie ball and fell. He was at once carried, with difficulty and danger, to an improvised hospital in the rear, and the wound examined and pronounced severe but not serious. No one dreamed that one of the truest and bravest men that ever lived had the *wound of death* upon him.

He was subsequently conveyed across the Potomac to Shepherdstown, and received every attention at the hands of the estimable ladies of the family of Mrs. Boteler, until Friday morning, when the falling back of the army necessitated his further removal. Friends counseled his remaining, but he revolted at the idea of falling into the hands of the enemy, and his heart yearned for the ministrations of his devoted and lovely wife, and the little endearments of his infant boy. By slow stages, in company with his brother and Aide-de-camp Lieut. Robert Walker Anderson, who was wounded in the same battle, and who was afterwards killed in the Wilderness, on the 5th of May, 1864 (and a noble type of the christian gentleman he was,) he was carried in a wagon up the Valley, to Staunton, and thence by rail to Raleigh, which place he reached about the 26th of the month. At the residence of his brother, William E. Anderson, Esq., he was the recipient of every kindness that a sympathizing community could bestow, and of the best surgical attention. We may not invade the precincts of that home and speak of the tender love that, angel-like, hovered around his couch. After a fortnight of intense suffering, mortification having taken place, amputation was deemed necessary as the last hope of saving his valuable life. The operation was skilfully performed, but he sank under it and died on the morning of the 16th day of October, and surrendered his pure and noble spirit to God.

One of the largest public meetings ever held in Raleigh, testified the sorrow of the citizens at the great public loss, and their sympathy with that agonized family. And when the intelligence of his death reached the army, brave men mourned and wept. Death was, and had been, all around them, and they had become used and perhaps callous, to its contemplation; but the loss of their leader and friend moved them to new and expressive emotion.

He was buried in the city cemetery. The funeral was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in Raleigh. The old flag, which waved above him at Seven Pines, riddled with bullets, was borne on its shattered staff in the cortege, and, attached to the saddle on the horn, which was led by his body servant, was the sword which he wore when he received the fatal wound. This sword was once the property of his gallant uncle, Capt. J. H. K. Burgwyn, and was on *his* person when he fell bravely fighting at the battle of Puebla de Taos, in Mexico.

What is left to be said may be comprehended in few words. *Such* a life needs no formal eulogy.

Perhaps the most marked traits of General Anderson's character were his sincerity, his conscientiousness and his earnest devotion to truth. These might, if qualities so noble ever *could* be so deemed, have been considered, by some, as almost Quixotic in the extent to which he carried them. He would have died, it possible, a thousand times, before he would have swerved an inch from the straightest paths of rectitude and honor. With a spirit as gentle and confiding as a child's, he had all the nerve and decision of the best type of a man. Modesty herself was not more unassuming than he. Who that ever knew him can forget his *smile*, when pleasant and genial emotions were excited? It was like a sunbeam lighting up his handsome face, and winning the prepossessions of all who approached him by an irresistible magic. Such a smile could only have been born of a heart in which the purest thoughts had their home. And it was, if we may so speak, the index to his whole inner nature.

Had he been spared, he would undoubtedly have attained the highest distinction. But death in the defense of home and country is equal to a life-time of glory, and when North Carolina makes up her roll of honor—as she must and will do, when calmer times supervene—full justice will be done to his memory. Surveying, in mournful and grateful retrospect, the long catalogue of dead heroes who have illustrated her name and history, she will dwell with peculiar pride upon the life and services of George Burgwyn Anderson.

UNMITIGATED MEASURES.—The Paris (Tenn.) Intelligencer says:

> There are white men traveling through the country on foot, electioneering with the colored men for Brownlow, and eating out the substance of the unsuspecting black man. After being lodged and fed they propose to pay their fare in uncurrent or counterfeit money, and in some instances receive back five times the value of the note they present in change. Thus making the negro pay them, instead of receiving pay for their provisions, which they can illy spare. Such is Brownlowism.

☞Fitch, of the Griffin (Ga.) Star, when in this city went to see the Black Crook, and says:

> By the way, it's all a slander about the ballet girls of the Black Crook wearing no clothing, they all wear nice little parasols, which must be very comfortable and convenient in protecting them from the intense heat and light of the gas burners.

CINCINNATI BACON.—The editor of the Griffin (Ga.) Star, who is on a visit to Cincinnati, thus writes to his paper:

> It is no longer a wonder to me that Cincinnati packs more pork than any other of the Western cities, for there is such a world of filth here for hogs to luxuriate in, that the animal thrives by thousands without any care from men. I don't think I will ever again relish Cincinnati bacon.

☞It is a rather notable fact that of the class just graduating at West Point, every man of the first six scholars is from the South. Ruffner, of Virginia, leads, and Sears, of Virginia, is third; then, there are Mallory, of Alabama, Rogers and Haupt, of Georgia, and Griffith, of North Carolina. In the next six there are three Tennesseeans, Pitman, Maguire, and Bell, while Turtle, of Massachusetts, Greer, of Pennsylvania, and Heintzelman, at large, occupy the other three places. Thus all of the first six, and nine of the first twelve places on the scale of general merit, are taken this year by men appointed from the South. This is the first time in the history of the military academy when the Southern States have swept off all the honors. In earlier years there are many instances of cadets from the North carrying off the first five or six honor places at a swoop, but of late the honors have oftener been "easy," or at least, not all for Northern latitudes.—[New York Times.

☞Adam Goodson, of Wayne county, Indiana, loved a fair maiden, and wanted to marry her. The fair maiden had a sneaking kindness for a better looking and richer "feller," and told Adam Goodson to go and hang himself. Adam couldn't see the hang, but he loaded his shot gun and blew out what little brains he had.

OUR FALLEN HEROES.

Second Celebration of the Thirty-first of May.

Floral Tribute of the Ladies to the Memory of Those Who, Vainly Brave, Died for the Cause They Could Not Save—Proceedings of the Day, Incidents, &c., &c.

[From the Richmond Times, 1st.]

OUR DEAD.

"Although no carven column
Rears its marble shaft in air,
Pointing upward calm and solemn,
As the lifted hands of prayer;
They have monuments of glory,
That shall mock the power of time,
And repeat their hallowed story,
Unto every age and clime."

These monuments are:

"The mountains looking downward
On each consecrated plain,
And the rivers rolling onward
Their blue tribute to the main;
And the flowers of beauty springing,
Where the golden sunlight shines
On their graves, and sad winds singing
Their low requiem 'mid the pines."

On yesterday the ladies of our city, under the auspices of the Hollywood Memorial Association, did honor to the memory of the Confederate dead buried in Hollywood Cemetery. The whole soul of our city was thrown into the work, and beauty and chivalry vied with each other in the warmth of their enthusiasm and the energy with which they entered into and prosecuted the sad, sweet duties to which the day had been consecrated.

Yesterday over each grave bent a woman's form, and a woman's hand strewed "love's last gift" above each noble breast. It was meet that the hand of woman should strew those tokens of affection. Flowers only they were, but they represented the admiration and sympathy that clustered thickly around the innermost, holiest recesses of her heart for the memory of the fallen braves of the grand old army of Northern Virginia. Those who slept so sweetly in their lonely graves were the heroes of that army whose battle flags have been dipped in the crimson tide of eight-and-twenty sanguinary battles, and whose heroic slain are scattered from the banks of the Susquehanna to the gates of its own capital city; the army that has given Manassas to Beauregard, and twined the fame of the Seven Pines battle in the laurel wreath of Johnston; caused the waters of the Shenandoah to eternally murmur the fame of Stonewall Jackson; stretched out its right arm under Longstreet to the distant west, and planted victory upon the drooping banners of Bragg. Many of the soldiers whose graves were yesterday the objects of devoted attention, lived only long enough to see the rising of the Southern constellation as it loomed brightly on the horizon of war; others beheld it reach its splendid zenith; while others followed its course through all the shifting scenes of war, and, beholding its rising and declining splendors, died as it sunk in the gloom of eternal night. There, side by side, they all sleep—

"Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking,
Dream of battle-fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking."

They have done what they could, and their deeds will never be forgotten. Nature smiled upon the day and the deed to be done. Never did sun shine upon fairer sky. The pure atmosphere braced the nerves, and sent the blood of young and old eddying through the veins in a quickened current. Viewed through the transparent air, distant landscapes, lovely in all the beauties of spring, were seen with all the distinctness of pictures. Earth, robed in the hues of the young year, seemed to sympathize with the moving multitude who pressed forward to Hollywood, the Mecca of the South, where mingle the dust of gallant sons of every State that once were leagued together for weal or woe under the Southern cross.

In honor of this occasion business was generally suspended, and the city wore quite a Sabbath appearance. From early in the morning to a late hour in the evening troops of ladies, children and men might have been seen bearing wreaths and flowers, wending their way to the cemetery, and a large number of vehicles were busily engaged in carrying heavy crowds of citizens to the same destination. We give below an account of the day's proceedings, which were begun and concluded without any formal ceremonies:

COMMENCEMENT OF THE HOLLYWOOD CEREMONIES—VAST THRONG OF PILGRIMS.

No formal programme for carrying out the plans of the ladies had been adopted more than that Grace Church, at the head of Main street, had been selected as a place of rendezvous, previous to going to the cemetery. Long before nine o'clock, the hour appointed for the meeting, our city was alive with matrons, maids and youths, on their way to the church or cemetery, and the route to the cemetery was crowded with one unbroken tide of human beings. Vehicles of all sorts were brought into requisition, and rolled their living freight rapidly to Hollywood and returned for more.

THE LADIES AT THE GRAVES.

As soon as the ladies reached the cemetery, they scattered in all directions and strewed the flowers they had brought over the graves of the Confederate dead. Hundreds of the ladies present sought and paid special honors to the graves of those whom they had nursed and cared for during their final illness. So large was the quantity of flowers that was brought by the ladies, and so rapidly was the distribution of the wreaths, symbols and evergreens performed by the ladies, that when completed it looked as if the work of magic. The multitudinous graves that a short time before looked bleak and barren, were, in the short space of an hour, converted into one vast parterre, blushing and blossoming with every rare and beautiful flower. Every grave in that vast necropolis was visited and decorated; not one was neglected.

THE TOMBS SPECIALLY DECORATED.

As soon as the distribution of flowers over the graves in the soldiers' burying grounds was completed, the vast concourse turned toward the central and southern part of the grounds, where repose the ashes of many distinguished officers of the Confederate army. Many of these were already decorated with a profusion of evergreens and flowers.

GENERAL J. E. B. STUART.

On the northern slope of a hill in the south central portion of the cemetery, overhung by forest trees, is the grave of General J. E. B. Stuart. It was strewn with flowers, tastefully arranged, and chaplets of cypress laurel. A beautiful wreath of evergreens and flowers was placed over the head-stone.

GENERAL MORGAN.

The remains of Brigadier General John H. Morgan, the bold rider of the West, are deposited in the family vault of W. W. Dunnavant, Esq. The vault was hung with wreathes and flowers.

THE TOMB OF JOSEPH DAVIS.

Almost every little child entering the grounds inquired for the grave of "little Joe." Following the crowd of little children and the train of orphans, who were marching in silent procession with bouquets in hand, we came to a corner of the cemetery on a gentle elevation, below which the James rippled over the rocks in picturesque beauty.

Here, apart from others, in a small and lonely grave, lies the little son of the President of the late Confederate States. Oh, it would cheer the heart of the stricken father and cause a tear of gratitude to spring to the eyes of the mother of the boy to see the grave as it now appears. The children crowded around and silently dropped a bouquet or single blossom until there was a perfect mound of flowers, while a beautiful cross of heart's-ease and evergreens, leaning against the head board, bore the inscription:

"LITTLE JOE DAVIS.
FOR HIS FATHER'S SAKE."

The head and foot stones, "erected by the little boys and girls of the Southern capital," were almost entirely hidden beneath the mass of wreaths and blossoms.

MOTTOES.

The appropriate mottoes, "*dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*," and "Dead, but not forgotten," were written on cards, the edges of which were adorned with graceful fringes of box leaves, and were posted over many graves and in a hundred different parts of the cemetery.

THE CLOSE OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

From sunrise to sunset one vast multitude were engaged in paying honor to the memory of the Confederate dead, and not until the shades of evening begun to deepen over hill and river did the last of the crowd leave. To many a far off Southern home will yesterday's proceedings carry a gleam of joy, for their loved ones who fell in the cause of the South received from the women of Virginia all the honor which love and gratitude could bestow.

Rest, soldiers, rest, while sadly we weave the cypress and laurel together, and twining them around thy honored graves, leave thee "with all thy country's wishes blest."

Statistics of the Good Templars of the United States.

We take the following facts from the Secretary's annual report to the Grand Lodge of Good Templars in session at Detroit:

The net increase of the Order is reported at 1,500 lodges and 125,000 members. It is expected that a Grand Lodge will be at once organized in Nebraska. Six lodges have been organized in New Jersey since the last session, and ground has been broken in Texas and Virginia. Application for a charter for a lodge in Memphis, Tenn., was made six months ago, but nothing more has been done. The lodge at Nashville is steadily gaining ground. There are five lodges (all military) in New Mexico, numbering [illegible] members.

The statistics of the Order, February 1, 1867, are as follows:

Grand Lodges.	No. last report.	Pres't No.	Pres't No. of L'd'gs
Maine	8,982	21,849	327
New Hampshire	1,830	4,704	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	21,535	341
Rhode Island	448	1,001	15
Connecticut	3,575	6,450	58
New York	2,402	19,258	210
Pennsylvania	8,565	17,261	265
Delaware	1,775	12,034	[illegible]
District of Columbia	[illegible]	681	7
West Virginia	400	1,018	35
Ohio	6,284	13,184	230
Kentucky	1,199	2,485	[illegible]
Indiana	7,105	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	618
Missouri	[illegible]	5,529	199
Kansas	[illegible]	1,508	37
California	5,366	3,355	121
Iowa	13,416	15,657	212
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	16,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	425
Prince Edward's Island	401	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nova Scotia	[illegible]	571	10
Sub. Lodges under R. W. G. L. Jurisdiction	....	1,326	27

☞Joseph Hoxie, an old and highly esteemed merchant and politician, and probably the best known man in the city of New York, celebrated his golden wedding on the 15th ultimo, amid a large assemblage of children, grand children and friends. The presents were immense in number and very valuable.

Grand Odd Fellows' Celebration at Harrodsburg.

LADIES' FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF ODD FELLOWS' ORPHANS.

The Contemplated Widows' and Orphans' Home.

Grand Ceremonies and Beautiful Ladies.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

HARRODSBURG, June 6, 1867.

As many of your readers are Odd Fellows, it will no doubt please you to have a letter from this grand demonstration to day, one of the largest in Kentucky. The delegation from Louisville met at the Nashville depot Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, and were soon put in a special car under the conductorship of that good brother Odd Fellow, John Gault, Jr., who did everything to make us comfortable and keep up life among the party, the only accident on the trip to Mitchellsburg being the loss of a new hat overboard, and the mashing of one on board. At Mitchellsburg we took the stages provided for us, and had a pleasant ride through the country to this flourishing town. Arriving here all safe, we were received as only Odd Fellows and the ladies know how to receive guests and brothers. Some were taken to the Morgan House, Mrs. Morgan, hostess, assisted by her accomplished daughter, Miss Morgan; and others to the Patterson House, while others were entertained at private residences, and made comfortable until the day of celebration.

The morning being bright and beautiful, the city soon became alive with people on the streets. To attempt to describe the many beautiful ladies would be a task too great for my pen, suffice it to say their equal is not to be found in the world. The hour for forming the procession having arrived, the procession was formed in the usual order, with P. G. P. [Wm. T. Curry, Chief Marshal, and P. G. H. H. Farnsworth, Bro. H. Anderson, P. G. F. W. Currey, Bro. Governor Magoffin, Bro. F. C. Bell, P. G. Wheatley, Bro. Nat. Gaither and P. G. S. S. Fry, assistants. The procession, of one thousand Odd Fellows, strong, headed by Shafer's Cornet Band, of Nicholasville, and the Harrodsburg band in the center, marched through the principal streets amid the waving of handkerchiefs and handsome bouquets by the still handsomer ladies, to the church, where the exercises took place in the following order:

Prayer by Bro. Jno. Cooke.
Music by Shafer's Cornet Band.
Oration by Bro. S. X. Hall.
Music by the Harrodsburg Bugle Band.
Address by P. G. M. G. R. M. S. Dowden.
Music.
Short address '*to the point*,' by G. R. Derun.
Benediction by Bro. Jno. Cooke.

After the addresses, the most masterly ever heard, the procession re-formed and proceeded to the grove, where we were met by the ladies and conducted to tables that fairly groaned with luxuries prepared by their own fair hands. It was a feast fit for the gods. Such a dinner could not have been gotten up by any other means. The following are a few of the names of the most prominent ladies, and their names should be printed in letters of gold:

Mrs. T. W. Foster,
Mrs. H. H. Farnsworth,
Mrs. Tom Cantwell,
Mrs. W. W. Edwards,
Mrs. A. F. Cochran,
Mrs. T. C. Bell,
Mrs. H. C. Keller,
Miss B. C. Allin,
Mrs. W. T. Curry,
Mrs. Dr. Spilman,
Mrs. W. T. Garnett,
Mrs. F. W. Curry,
Mrs. A. J. McMurdie,
Mrs. S. S. McPatridge,
Miss H. F. Niles,
Miss E. W. Priest,
Miss A. James.

After attempting to do justice to the feast, the procession proceeded to the Lodge room, and the members were dismissed to prepare for the grand fair at the Court-house in the evening.

There again we met the fairest of the fair ones. Hard-hearted indeed must have been the one who could resist taking a chance when one of those sweet faces turned to him with one of their bewitching smiles. We did not try, but just went to the bottom of our pocket, and almost wished we were free to throw ourselves in. The beautiful flower stands were presided over by the handsome Miss Scales, Miss Brow, Miss Yantis, Miss E. Matheny and Miss E. Grant; fancy tables by Miss Clarance Anderson, Miss M. Buford, Miss Belle Harris, Miss Lucy Anderson and Miss Nannie Bottoms; postmistress, the bewitching Miss Marimon.

To attempt to notice every lady would make my letter too long for publication. The day has been a success, and before long the State of Kentucky can boast of having another fine temple of knowledge, under the jurisdiction of the I. O. O. F.

The delegation from Louisville seem to be highly pleased with the trip, and well they may be. They will start home to-morrow (Thursday) morning. Montgomery Lodge No. 18 is alive to this great work, as also are the citizens of Mercer county. They have in a short space of time raised the sum of $32,000, one thousand of that sum was subscribed by the Daughters of Rebecca, of Harrodsburg, a noble band of ladies, led on by their accomplished President, Mrs. W. T. Curry. I will endeavor to give you the very able address by Bro. S. X. Hall, in time for the paper Friday. Yours, WILL.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Question of Reconstructing Maryland and Kentucky—How it Works in the South—The Radical Game Partially Defeated—Raid on the Gambling Houses—Kentuckians in Washington—Jos. B. Stewart, Col. Pennebaker, and Others.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1867.

I observe that several Northern journals scout the idea that the Radical leaders contemplate reconstructing Kentucky and Maryland, after the mode adopted for the States lately in rebellion. These journalists are not honest, or they are not acquainted with the programme of Stevens, Sumner & Co., whose main idea it is, next to confiscating the property of the wealthier Southerners. They have in fact been diligently employed in the endeavor to obtain the consent of a sufficient number of their followers, so as to hold a session of Congress in July for this purpose. They have failed in the latter project, but it is delay only for the time. They will raise the howl in December, and then all the dogs will bark. If there are any who doubt that there are reasons for these conjectures, let them turn to my letter of December 27th, of last year. I wrote you then that these men intended to place the South under military rule, in utter disregard of their constitutional rights, and even named the number of military districts. This statement was not credited then, yet in less than three months the outrageous act was consummated. I need therefore only repeat that I derive the information above from an equally creditable authority.

The "reconstruction" thing don't work as easily, however, as its authors hoped for. It was intended, as Senator Doolittle said, "to organize hell" in the South, and would have accomplished the object if its execution were left to the judgment or caprice of the different military commanders. But the opinion of the legal adviser of the President, Mr. Attorney General Stanberry has already blocked that game, partially by allowing the registration of all who can take the oath, and the supplemental opinion to follow which will define the duties of the military gentlemen, what authority they have, and what authority they have not, will also restrain them from an abuse of the autocratic powers delegated to them by the bill. Some of these men need to be reconstructed a great deal worse than the South does. So much for politics.

The capital is dull, very dull. Occasionally the chief of police makes a raid on the gambling houses and represses the wining ways of that gentry for a time. These raids are generally on the worst class of houses—regular robbing games. Several respectable games, or at least where "faro" is squarely dealt, have not been interrupted. One of these is where Thad. Stevens frequents. Perhaps they have let it alone, as Washington in summer would be too hard a place for the old sinner if he had'nt some kind of amusement. He has been quite ill here for some time, I hear, but seems to be vindictive as ever, to judge by his last pronunciamento expressing his indignation that Congress has not heretofore confiscated Southern property. Old Thad. never will forgive the rebels for the scare they gave him in Pennsylvania in 1863.

There are few strangers here, and none of note. Among the Kentuckians resident I occasionally see Col. Jos. B. Stewart, who was a young lawyer in Louisville twenty years ago. You remember he took his start in the celebrated case involving the ownership of the old "Southard estate," just beyond Preston's woods, and which he finally gained for his client, although many eminent lawyers had declared there was not a ghost of a chance to succeed. Louisville was too small a city for the comprehensive ideas of Stewart, who since then has made this city and New York his principal theaters of operations. He won the great "Beeside claim" against the Government, which paid him nearly $300,000, and has been equally successful with other large claims. A favorite theory of Napoleon and Bob Baird, that "it requires big men to do big things," is realized in Jos. B. Stewart. Let me add for him, that he is great in heart as he is person.

My old friend, Captain Jo. Combs, is also here. The Captain has had a little dispute with the Government about the pay for his boat, the Louisville. He obtained a judgment for about $150,000 in the Supreme Court of Illinois, some years ago, but for some reasons unexplained, the full amount due him has never been paid. The conduct of the officials in keeping Captain Combs out of his just dues is altogether discreditable.

Colonel C. D. Pennebaker, the agent for the claims of Kentucky soldiers, is busy as ever. He has a large number of these claims and I need hardly say is persevering in obtaining their adjustment. Both the State and its soldiers are fortunate in having a public servant so faithful. General Stout, of your city, is the chief clerk of the Patent office. I do not agree with my friend Stout politically, but I can do him the justice to say he is very efficient as well as popular in his official position. X. L.

☞A writer in one of our weekly papers says that "women *grumble* much more than men," and enters upon a long course of philosophical reasoning to explain why. May it not be because they have *men* to grumble at, while men have only women? Some one once explained the curious fact that women are fond of kissing each other—which men never do—by saying that men can do better than kiss *each other*, while women *can't*. The explanation of the grumbling phenomenon, we fancy, is somewhat similar.

FROM LINCOLN COUNTY.

Strawberry Festival—A Delightful Occasion and Grand Success—The Children Happy—Proposed Concert, &c., &c.

STANFORD KY., June 6, 1867.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

The opening of the strawberry festival, given by the ladies of this place for the benefit of the suffering poor of the South, was announced, with the sweetest strains of music by the Stanford Cornet Band, on the evening of the 4th inst., and very soon the upper part of the capacious court house, which had been beautifully decorated with flowers, evergreens, &c., was filled with gay and beautiful young ladies, festive and gallant beaux, not a few "old folks," and many bright and joyous children—all eager to contribute for the purpose of relieving the sufferings of their fellow-creatures of the once happy sunny South.

The greatest epicure could not but have been delighted with the bountiful feast so lavishly spread out by fair hands. In one room the tables groaned beneath the weight of *substantials* which were prepared as if for a fashionable dinner party. Another room contained the delicacies, and delicacies they really were; the ripest, reddest, and most luscious strawberries and cherries, the coldest ice cream and lemonade, snowy and delicious cake, in fact every kind of fruit, fresh and canned, sweetmeats and confections that could be procured here and in Louisville.

The tables were presided over by Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Craig and Mrs. Lytle, assisted by a bevy of young ladies whose bright faces and cheerful attentions caused all the young men to wish for the appetite of hungry rebels, that they might spend the evening (and their greenbacks) in eating for the pleasure of being attended upon by such charming waiters.

In the third room was one of the most noticeable features of the entertainment—the post-office—in which presided the accomplished Miss Emma J—n, late of your city, whose rich, musical laugh would often be heard as she noted the serious or ludicrous countenances of those receiving epistles, sentimental, satirical, or comic, through her department.

On yesterday afternoon the festival was continued that the children might enjoy it without restraint. Very few grown persons attended, and the little ones held "high carnival." Last night at a late hour it was closed, and proved a decided success. It is thought that the net receipts are about two hundred and fifty dollars, which will immediately be forwarded for distribution among those for whom it is intended.

I hear it rumored that a number of our ladies and gentlemen are preparing for a concert, with tableaux, to be given during our approaching stock fair, for the same laudable cause. That it may prove a success is the wish of CARL.

Married Life in Chicago.

We had thought that the Sand City had developed all the phases known to the connubial state long ago, but it seems that we were mistaken. The following is from the Tribune of that city:

> BACKGAMMON—A NOVEL PHASE OF DOMESTIC INFELICITY.—Nearly every phase of domestic difficulty, sooner or later, comes before the Police Court. The latest cause of conjugal unhappiness was brought to light yesterday morning before Justice Sturtevant. George Bush and his wife reside on Bunker, near Canal street, and the husband was arraigned for beating the wife. It was not alleged that George's abuse proceeded from intoxication. On the contrary, he is a sober, industrious man. He has his caprices, however, and one of these is that after retiring to bed at night his wife must scratch his back for him. This is an indulgence which George cannot forego. He has been accustomed to having the operation performed ever since the first week of his honeymoon, and has latterly entertained the belief that it was specified in the marriage contract. Mrs. Bush has for a long time secretly regarded this requirement on the part (that is, the back,) of her husband, as very onerous, and has seriously protested against it. After a weary day of household duties, it seemed to her a repetition of her toiling over the washboard, to devote a half hour every night in creating a rosy flush upon the spinal column of her exacting husband. It might be a pleasure to him, but it was certainly a selfish one, in which she had not a particle of sympathy. She resolved to free herself from this servitude, and to accomplish the desired result, conceived an idea worthy of the feminine heart. She quietly secured a curry comb with small fine teeth, the vigorous use of which upon the epidermis of a horse or an elephant might produce pleasurable sensations, but in its application to the backs of human beings would naturally excite prejudice and profanity. This instrument she secretly placed convenient for use, and on Monday night, after the couple had retired to bed, the husband assumed his usual position to receive the accustomed scratching. Quietly reaching out for the currycomb, Mrs. Bush, whose muscles had acquired peculiar strength from the oft-repeated operations, "raked" the broad expanse of cuticle some two or three times back and forth in the most lively manner. Giving utterance to one tremendous yell, the astonished and infuriated husband suddenly kicked the wife some distance out of bed. With excited and lacerated back and feelings, and many an emphatic oath, he quickly followed the direction his wife had taken, and proceeded to administer a summary beating. For this she caused his arrest. In consideration of the *harrowing* provocation, Mr. Bush was fined only three dollars, and advised to forego, hereafter, any domestic enjoyment which his wife could not share.

We understand that Mr. Bush has taken the case to a higher court. We shall watch the case for the benefit of our lady friends who contemplate moving to Chicago.

FROM ADAIR COUNTY.

Politics in Adair—The Candidates for State Senate and House of Representatives.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

COLUMBIA, KY., June 4, 1867.

As some of your readers would like to know how the Democracy are getting along in this county, I drop you a line.

Since the May election it is hard to tell which is the most nonplussed, the Radicals or the third party. They appear to be drawing more together. The Rads very confidently ask the third party to come to them, or, as they affectionately say, "Come home." "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

The Democracy are hopeful, with every prospect of success in August.

J. C. Winfrey, our former Senator, is the Democratic candidate for the Senate in this district, including the counties of Adair, Russell, Cumberland and Clinton. Mr. Winfrey made us a faithful Senator last winter; his course is approved. He is a good man, "tried and true," and will be elected.

H. C. Baker, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the Legislature. He is a young man of fine talent, a good lawyer, very popular. He is the right man in the right place.

Capt. J. K. Hindman is the candidate of the third party. I don't know who the Rads will run, but run who they may, the people are for Baker, and will elect him. ADAIR.

FROM BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY.

A Nomination.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

BEWLEYVILLE, June 4, 1867.

As conventions for the nomination of suitable persons to fill the different offices are now the leading—indeed, absorbing—feature among us, I have thought it would not be wholly uninteresting to you to know the result of one held a few days since at our neighbor town, Brandenburg, for the selection of a candidate to represent Meade county in the next Legislature. To say that the different gentlemen put in nomination were not fully qualified and deserving, would be to outrage popular sentiment; for they are recognized as gentlemen in every way competent and deserving the confidence of those they aspire to represent. But you know that upon such occasions only one can be selected for the purpose.

The convention referred to canvassed fully the claims of the different aspirants, and with a unanimity almost unparalleled selected Mr. Samuel M. Wrather, a gentleman known to us as an industrious and successful farmer, and well known to be a gentleman of cultivated intellect, a sterling Democrat and one upon whom the Democracy of this county will be pleased to bestow their suffrages. W.

[For the Louisville Courier.

Democratic Convention of Barren County.

A meeting of the Democracy of Barren county was held at the Court-house in Glasgow, Ky., on Thursday, the 6th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Senatorial Convention that assembles at Edmonton, Metcalfe county, on the 12th inst.

The meeting was organized by calling N. A. Smith, Esq., to the chair. On motion, Thomas L. Dodd was elected Secretary.

The following-named gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: Dr. T. B. Johnston, Dr. L. P. Rogers, S. H. Boles, Esq., M. H. Dickinson, Esq., and Thos. L. Dodd.

The following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted by the convention, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Barren county, in convention assembled, indorse the purposes and objects of the Senatorial Convention of the Democratic party called at Edmonton, Metcalfe county, Kentucky, on the 12th of this month, and we hereby appoint the following members of the party of this county as delegates to said convention: J. J. Burch, W. L. Poynter, John King, C. L. Hill, M. H. Dickinson, T. M. Dickey, N. H. Jones, J. T. Bates, S. H. Boles, Geo. M. Fortune, John T. Rogers, John Matthews, C. B. Hutchinson, John Bohannon, T. B. Leslie and Thomas L. Dodd.

Resolved, That we will leave said delegation uninstructed as for whom they shall vote, enjoining only upon them the necessity for harmony in the ranks of the party, and the selection of a candidate who will properly represent the sentiments and principles of the people of the District.

On motion the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

N. A. SMITH, President.

THOS. L. DODD, Secretary.

☞Hon. John Swift Livingston, the last survivor of one branch of the well known Livingston family, died at Tivoli, New York, on the 27th of May, at the advanced age of [illegible] years. He was the son of the late Robert Cambridge Livingston, and grandson of Robert Livingston. Having inherited, at an early age, a large estate, Mr. Livingston devoted a large portion of his time to literary pursuits. For the amiable traits of his character he was esteemed and beloved by all who knew him.

☞Old Jacob Barker made a bad failure at New Orleans, his liabilities being $600,000 and assets only about $300,000. The creditors had a meeting on the 1st inst., and were very much excited. The accounts are very largely mixed, the books having never been balanced.

WEEKLY COURIER.

DNESDAY MORNING, - - JUNE 12, 1867.

OR THE CAMPAIGN.

HE WEEKLY COURIER.

HREE MONTHS FOR 50 CENTS!

Radical journals from other States—papers hich delight to malign and slander the peo le of Kentucky, and which do, and have een doing, all that sectional animosity could uggest, or shameless mendacity and unprin ipled cunning accomplish, to destroy the eace and franchises of Kentuckians—are ob aining for their poisonous sheets an exten ive circulation among the rural voters of his State, who, being ignorant of their po itical character, are induced to take them at ery low prices as newspapers. We have een appealed to by friends in the more ex posed parts of the State to furnish an anti ote to this poison, and we have determined o comply.

We propose, therefore, to send the WEEKLY COURIER for three months to clubs of any number at the low price of fifty cents per copy, in advance. It is a large and splendidly printed sheet, ontaining forty columns of the choicest miscel any and latest commercial and political intelli ence, in addition to editorials upon political opics and matters of local interest. Such a aper is offered nowhere in all this country at so ow a price, and we should think that any Demo rat who desires to aid the dissemination of ound political intelligence among the people of e State and to neutralize the virus of Radicalism, hich is being cunningly spread among them by the urnalistic emissaries of interests outside of our ate and hostile to our people, could raise a club a hundred at almost any postoffice in a few ours.

It is unnecessary in this connection to say ything in behalf of the COURIER. By the ergy and enterprise which have presided ver its news columns, it has long ago risen ove all competition, and attained a peer ss eminence as THE NEWSPAPER of Ken ucky. Instead, therefore, of reiterating this ct, the publisher feels called upon to return s heartfelt acknowledgments for the prompt d generous appreciation with which the blic has recognized his efforts and con buted to the unprecedented circulation of e COURIER. And it is in the spirit of a ateful return for the support of the Demo ats of the State, as well as of devotion to principles of the Democracy, that we pose this arrangement. It rests with the rking Democrats of every precinct in the te to see to it that the cause shall reap the benefit.

It is as little necessary to speak of the URIER's political principles. They have n twice in general elections indorsed by people of Kentucky with a unanimity er before witnessed in the State. With a nfidence in the noble race inhabiting this eat country which cannot be shaken by the gies of a sectional party mad with fanata m and drunken with power, we look hope lly to the instincts of the people as organ ed in the National Democratic party and blazoned in the traditions of the nation. oking to the Constitution of the fathers as e pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of re by night which will lead us yet safely rough the wilderness, we shall cling to it nd the brave men who stand by it with a al second only to the feeling which we shall hile life lasts defend the interests and the onor of our own native Kentucky.

The WEEKLY COURIER already enjoys a r larger circulation than any political paper n the State. With the proper exertions of hose who wish us well, and who desire the ide dissemination of sound doctrine, that arge circulation can be speedily increased n fold. Will they see that it is done?

The Courier for the Campaign.

The manner in which our proposition to pply the WEEKLY COURIER to sub ribers for three months for the low price FIFTY CENTS, has been received, shows t the people are anxious to have all the ht possible placed before them during gubernatorial canvass. Subscribers have n coming in rapidly from every quarter the State, and especially from those por ns in which it is desirable to have sound ocratic doctrine widely disseminated. y of the clubs number from twenty fifty each, and one club from May d, Graves county, sent by Mr B. A. le, had 78 names, and he promises increase it to two or three hundred. re is not a county or neighborhood in State but could do as well, if our ds would imitate the excellent example r. Neale, and make only slight exertion. suggestion at any County Court would enough any time to get up a club of fifty a hundred. The attention of Democratic bs and associations is directed to this thod as the surest, safest, best, and most rmanent way of advancing the interests the party.

Dr. Thomas W. Owings.

The Democrats of the Senatorial District mposed of the counties of Bullitt, Hardin, d Meade hold a convention on the 13th for e purpose of nominating a candidate for nator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the signation of Gov. Helm.

Meade county will present the name of the ntleman whose name heads this article, and ress his claims for a nomination. Without tending any disparagement to other aspi nts, we can most cordially indorse Dr. Ow gs as a sound, reliable Democrat, and one ho would make a most excellent legislator. e has served in the lower house with dis guished ability, and, should the choice fall pon him, we can assure his constituents that eir interests will be safe in his hands.

We believe that Meade has—with the ex ptio of two years—never had a Senator in r Legislature. The unflinching devotion of Democrats of that county is entitled to me recognition, and they deserve that the e be awarded to Dr. Owings.

☞ We have looked over the statements tained in Saturday's Yeoman with refer e to the nomination for the Legislature in ranklin county, and we must, in justice to olonel Major, admit that his friends make t, in his behalf, a very plausible case, as eing the regular Democratic nominee. On e other hand it is no less certain that Capt. owen has, in the opinion of many good mocrats, just grounds for complaint at the anner in which the nomination was ob ained over him. It is quite evident, what ever may be the real merits of the case, that both parties considering themselves in the ght, neither will recede from its position. In the meantime the cause is suffering in that county through this unfortunate division of Democrats. We have no disposition to meddle with the politics of our Franklin friends, but it does seem to us that the only feasible way for them to adjust their trouble is to unite upon a third man.

Death of Col. John Campbell.

We regret to have to record the death of Col. John Campbell, of Mobile, formerly of Baltimore. He died at the Louisville Hotel on Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, from the effect of injuries received in being thrown from a buggy in Mobile a short time since. He was here attending the races and was taken ill at the race course on Tuesday. He was about seventy years of age and one of the oldest turfmen in the country. He formerly owned the Oakland Course, and our elderly readers will remember his successful career with the celebrated Wagner, General Washington, Joe Stoner, and other celebrated racers.

He was passionately fond of the turf, a man of indomitable energy, and highly respected by all who knew him. His [illegible] death will be mourned by a [illegible] circle of relatives and friends.

Sketch of General B. H. Helm.

[From the Land We Love.]

Among the glittering stars that shine forth in the galaxy of Southern fame, the noble old Commonwealth of Kentucky proudly inscribes upon her time-honored banner some of the brightest. Breckinridge, Buckner, Lewis and Tilghman are names that are written in their country's annals, forming a part of her glory, which can never perish while a page of history remains. Some of these brilliant luminaries have indeed set, but the dark blue firmament is still glowing with their silvery rays, which linger above the horizon to light our gloom.

Conspicuous among the sons of Kentucky, remarkable for heroism, is the subject of this sketch—Ben Harden Helm—who lost his life in the service of his country, at the battle of Chickamauga. He was an officer of rare ability and great promise. Though he perished at too early an age to fulfill the high expectations that had been formed for him, yet his friends and countrymen can scarcely lament his premature death; he fell while the laurels were still green upon his brow, ere a breath of envy or a word of calumny had stolen a leaf from the chaplet of his fame; and at a period too when the silken folds of the Southern cross floated to the breeze, as the glorious ensign of a proud people.

Ben Harden Helm was born in Bardstown, Kentucky, on the 2d of June, 1832, and was the eldest son of Governor John L. Helm and Lucinda Harden, a daughter of the late Hon. Ben Harden, one of the most eminent jurists of the State. Young Helm thus inherited a high order of talent from both parents, and was placed at the academy in Elizabethtown while a child. Here he soon distinguished himself by his aptitude in learning, and before he had reached his sixteenth year, passed through the usual college course of English, Latin, French, and Mathematics. At school he was a general favorite, kind, and noble, and impulsive, he was ever the champion of the unfortunate and oppressed, and while never known to engage in a broil on his own account, was the victor in many a school-boy quarrel in defense of his friends.

Having completed his literary course of study, he was appointed a cadet in the Kentucky Military Institute, then under the supervision of Colonel J. P. Allen. In June of the same year, he entered the academy at West Point. During the five years spent in this celebrated institution, young Helm was noted for prompt discharge of duty and proficiency in the various branches of military education. He graduated high in his class in 1851, was appointed lieutenant in the cavalry, and ordered to northwestern Texas. At the end of one year's service, he resigned his commission on account of ill health, and returned to Kentucky. Feeling himself incapable for the hardships of a soldier's life, our hero, pursuing the inclinations of his mind, determined to select the law as a profession, and accordingly began the study of it in his father's office; graduating with high honors in the Louisville Law School, he entered into partnership with his brother in law, H. M. Bruce, who was afterwards a member of the Confederate Congress.

Ben Harden Helm's first entrance into public life was in 1855, when he was elected a member of the representative branch of the Legislature from Hardin county. In that body he served with such honor, giving such evidence of his justly discriminating mind, and superior legal attainments, that in the following year he was elected Commonwealth's attorney. In the same year, he was married to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Emily Todd, daughter of the late Robert Todd, Esq., of Lexington, Kentucky. At the expiration of his term of office, he removed to Louisville, renewing the practice of his profession, in connection with M. H. Cofer, since colonel of the 6th Kentucky regiment, C. S. A. It was at this period that Ben H. Helm made himself a most enviable character. At the bar always true to the honor of his profession, he was faithful to his client, and the court; to his associates, as well as opposing counsel, he was courteous and obliging. The uprightness and integrity of his character, the clearness of his judgment, and discernment of his mind impressed every one who knew him, and it was as a professional man that he attained for himself a reputation, equaled only by that afterwards gained in the service of the South, as a soldier.

In 1859 the Kentucky Legislature, at the instigation of General S. B. Buckner, organized its militia of State into a State guard, of which General B—— was made chief inspector, and General Helm the second in command. To the labors and energy of these two officers, is due the marked superiority of the Kentucky troops of the Confederate army, the groundwork of their superior discipline and efficiency in arms having been laid in the camps of instruction of the State guard.

At the commencement of the late revolution, President Lincoln—a brother-in-law of General Helm—offered him a high position in the United States army, but the noble, chivalrous son of Kentucky refused to accept honors from the hand that oppressed the people of his sister States. Such was the purity of his patriotism, that had the crown of an empire been offered him, he would have spurned it for the liberty of his country. His sympathy was with the South, and he resolved, when he took up arms, it should be in her defense. About this period he visited Washington in company with General Buckner. Shortly after his return he entered the Confederate army, and was immediately commissioned colonel of the 1st Kentucky cavalry. While the Confederates occupied Bowling Green he rendered valuable service; upon the removal of the troops from this point, Col. Helm and his band of Kentuckians were ordered to cover the retreat. Being in the rear of Buell at Shiloh, he communicated to Gen. Johnston Buell's intention of joining Grant, Sunday night, by this valuable information preparing the Confederates for the enemy's approach. In the battle of Sunday, Colonel Helm displayed great valor, in reward for which he was promoted to Brigadier General. His command consisted of Mississippi troops, and the 4th and 9th Kentucky infantry, the latter then known as the 5th Kentucky.

At the battle of Baton Rouge, Gen. Helm led the advance, having Cobb's battery attached to his command. He sent forward a body of partisan rangers as scouts in the place of regular cavalry. When in about a mile of the town, it being still too dark to discern an object, the horsemen (not regular troops) became alarmed by a report of the approach of a large body of the enemy, and rushed back pell-mell upon the advancing column of infantry and artillery, who in turn mistook the panic-stricken rangers for the Federal troops, and fired into their midst. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued, the infantry were trampled down by the stumbling artillery horses, the guns were over turned, the terrified steeds shot down, crushing men in their fall. An ordinary commander would have partaken of the general dismay, and looked to his own security; not so the dauntless young Kentuckian: his clear mind soon discerned the true cause of the confusion of his brave troops, and riding among them, he endeavored to reassure them of their needless alarm, and convince them by his cheering tones of the real condition of affairs; but in his efforts to restore order, he became entirely regardless of personal safety, and his horse was shot under him, falling crushed the muscles of his thigh in such a manner as to disable him to a considerable extent for life. At the same time, his aid and brother-in law, Alexander Todd, was killed by an unfortunate shot. He was a young man of ability, and undoubted courage. In his untimely fall his country sustained a loss. Captain Todd was the favorite son of a widowed mother, and the second one whose name had been written upon the martyrs' scroll in our war for independence.

General Helm was conveyed from the field of carnage to the residence of a planter, where he remained until September, suffering severely from his wounds Upon reporting for duty, he was placed in charge of the troops about Pollard, Alabama, to watch the approach of the enemy from Pensacola.

About the 1st of January, 1863, he was transferred to the command of the Post at Chattanooga, at that time a position of considerable importance, being immediately in the rear of the lines, and consequently the great depot for the materials of war.

In February, General Helm was placed in command of the famous Kentucky brigade, consisting of the 2d, 4th, 6th and 9th Kentucky infantry, 41st Alabama, and Cobb's battery. The command was stationed at Manchester, Tennessee, as one of the out-posts of the army, and was the favorite brigade of Breckinridge's division.

In May, the entire command was ordered to Jackson, Mississippi, to reinforce Gen. Johnston. In the move upon Big Black, Helm was in the advance. As soon as Gen. Johnston was apprised of the fall of Vicksburg, General Helm was ordered to cover the retreat.

On Sunday the 12th of July, an attack was made upon Helm's line, the heat was intense, the Confederates were exhausted by their long march, and seemingly unfit for the unequal contest, but the dauntless spirits of brave Kentuckians never quailed, and now led by their valiant commander, they repulsed the enemy with a loss of two hundred men, and three stands of colors. On the 16th, Jackson was evacuated at 10 o'clock at night, the Kentucky brigade was again ordered to cover the retreat, for which service they were afterwards handsomely complimented by General Johnston.

In September Breckinridge's division was ordered to join Bragg, and reached that commander in time to take part in the battle of Chickamauga. Helm's brigade was at once thrown forward into a most important position. On the first day of the engagement, it occupied the extreme left of the army, where a heavy force of the enemy was confronted—the Kentuckians were never closely engaged, being confined to heavy skirmishing, and a terrible artillery duel. At night they were transferred from the position occupied during the day to the extreme right, and on the memorable Sunday morning just after sun rise, opened the battle. They moved into action beautifully, and were soon upon the enemy's works, but unfortunately General Cleburne, who was on the left, failed from a misconception of orders to advance at the same time to their support. Raked by batteries in front, torn by others on the flank, the gallant Kentuckians advanced nevertheless with the firmness of veterans, and buffeting the iron whirlpool, struggled manfully to maintain their position. As glorious a name as Kentucky has ever borne, as valiantly as she has defended it on so many fields of strife, her sons surpassed themselves in this memorable contest, adding new laurels to their already well known crown, and even now when the sword is sheathed and the beloved banner furled, no prouder boast can be made than to say "I was a member of the Kentucky brigade." The withering fire from the enemy's guns made fearful havoc in the ranks of those heroic men, cutting down more than a third of their number—a large portion of whom were officers, among them the gallant Helm, who received a minie rifle ball in his right side, while pressing the left wing of his brigade hard upon the Federal works. As he fell, all eyes were turned upon the beloved young commander, and those nearest rushed to his assistance. He was tenderly borne from the field by his sorrow stricken men, to the hospital, where he lingered until midnight, when the heroic spirit fled from its tenement of clay, and winged its flight to the bosom of God.

In appearance, though not strictly speaking handsome, General Helm was prepossessing. In hight he measured five feet ten inches, his eyes were a bright blue, and his hair a soft brown; he had a frank, open expression of countenance that bespoke the nobility of his nature, and the warmth and generosity of his heart.

As a soldier he was brave, self-forgetting, unawed by danger, and nerved by disaster; he imparted his own enthusiasm to all under his command, and infused life and vigor through the ranks. "I knew General Helm well," says a distinguished officer of the Confederate army, "and I may truly affirm that he was a man of great promise, lofty in the purity of his principeles, devoted to the cause he deemed just, his fall was a serious loss to his country."

As a statesman, patriot, and soldier, Kentucky is justly proud of the gallant Helm, and his name will live as long as any one of her stalwart sons shall continue to exist, or her fair daughters can preserve green by grateful tears the dearest, and most brilliant memories of their hearts.

AN INCENDIARY HARANGUE IN TALLAPOOSA.

A Case for the Military—A Pretended U. S. Official Fails to Excite a Riot.

DADEVILLE, ALA., May 21, 1867.

Editor Montgomery Advertiser:

Our town was thrown into some excitement yesterday, by the unfortunate arrival of an individual styling himself United States Marshal, by the name of Knight, formerly of Tuskegee but now a citizen of Elmore county. During the earlier part of the day quite a respectable number of citizens of Tallapoosa held a public meeting for the purpose of sending delegates to the June Convention at Montgomery, and everything passed off quietly and harmoniously; but as the meeting adjourned this man Knight drove up hurriedly, went up into the Court-house, and cried out aloud to the citizens on the street, "come up, that he wished to administer a few doses of poison." He commenced his address in the most blasphemous, obscene and insulting language, which caused most of the citizens of the former meeting to leave in disgust; however, curiosity led a few to remain, and hear him through. He is an entire stranger to the community, and he shall not be misrepresented, therefore, I will give a portion of his speech so far as decency will permit.

He took the stand, laying off his coat and commenced by singing:

"Pull of your coat and roll up your sleeves
For Jordan is a hard road to travel, &c."

Stopping suddenly, he said, "Perhaps you wish to know who I am—my name is Knight, I am Deputy United States Marshal—a Radical, I wish to have your respect and love, but G—d d—n you, I defy your hatred, I know you would put a rope around my neck, but G—d d—n you, you are afraid to, and I defy any one to interfere with me, I have bayonets to protect me. I am a native of England, but have been a citizen of Alabama for twenty years, I am acting under order of Gen. Pope, and it is made my duty to see that the civil-rights bill is regularly enforced, (in the meantime reading portions of the bill and Gen. Pope's order)—this is law and has been the law—I know you do not like it, but G—d d—n you help yourselves. You are traitors and I am going to physic you awhile; you can reconstruct under the Sherman bill, but G—d d—n you, you can let it alone if you wish." Turning toward the colored men present, he said: "Your former masters had their overseers to drive and whip your naked backs, at the same time each having for himself five or six concubines, but now it is your day and your former masters' property shall be confiscated, and they shall lose as many dollars as each of you have had stripes on your backs." He appeared terribly exasperated during his whole discourse, and his eyes sparkeled with fire, though no one gave him offense, and the inquiry was often made, "was the man deranged?"

His sole object, no doubt, was to engender strife and excite hatred between the white and black, and if possible to create a riot in our quiet little town, but in this he most signally failed. The colored men as well as a few whites, gave him occasional hisses, for it could not be expected otherwise from his vituperative, obscene, scurrilous and abusive language. He is a fiend in human shape, and the citizens here do not believe that he has any authority from Gen. Pope.

My God! is it possible that such a man is clothed with authority to go through the country and stir up strife between the white and black? It is a disgrace for such a man to claim to be an officer of the United States, and a slander upon the fair fame of Gens. Pope and Swayne, and if it be the case that he is no doubt he or some one else misrepresented his standing to those honored officials, and it is hoped and believed that they will have him removed at once, or so soon as they are fully advised of his disgraceful conduct, for he is unworthy to occupy the position he claims The citizens of Tallapoosa are a law abiding people, and wish to do their whole duty, and never fail to treat strangers with every respect and courtesy, whatever party they may belong to.

Since writing the above I regret to learn that this man Knight, who was stopping over for the night at Mr. Enoch Pearson's, two miles from Dadeville, had his horse's tail and mane shaved. It is supposed by some that he did it himself, but it is believed that some misguided and mischievous boys did the act, which is universally regretted and condemned by the citizens, for they wished to do the man no injury either to person or property.

I further learn that he was out in return this morning to Dadeville, and on coming in sight of the town he heard a gun fire in the distance, and imagined to himself that he was shot at, and at the same time meeting a colored man, whom he conversed with, and who, he says, told him perhaps that it would be unsafe for him to come in town, he immediately returned to Mr. Pearson's and apparently terribly excited. Mr. Pearson told him to come on back to town, that no one would harm him, but he refused his advice, and changed his direction. The negro avows that he did not tell him that it would be unsafe for him to come in town, and the gun that was fired was by a gentleman squirrel hunting. Had he come in town no one would have shown him any violence whatever, but to the contrary he would have been protected in his liberty and property.

The facts herein stated can be testified to by more than fifty witnesses. T.

LIZARD IN THE STOMACH.

A Woman Killed by the Treatment of a Quack Doctor to Get Out of Her Stomach a Lizard which was not There.

The case of Mrs. Parker, of Iowa, which has been often stated and commented on in the papers, has at last been settled. It was stated that this woman had a lizard in her stomach. The regular physician pronounced her disease consumption when it first appeared, but a quack was called in and her husband thus states the method of treatment to which he subjected her:

A German from Lisbon, calling himself Doctor (who?) saw her about eight weeks ago, and, after an examination, pronounced the disease a snake, tape-worm, or lizard, said her lungs were just as good as his lungs and no disease in them; said he could take away the animal from her in three or four days, and she would be as fat and hearty as any one.

First process of operation, to eat salt herring, just taken out of the brine, with vinegar, and crackers soaked in vinegar, for food, the first week; and put on her stomach a poultice of garlic, also fish oil and lard simmered together, and give her a teaspoonful morning and night, and bathe the throat and chest with the same—the garlic poultice to drive the creature out of the stomach, so that, putting hot milk before the patient's mouth when she bent over like a hoop, he could induce the vile "sarpent" to approach near enough her mouth so he could get hold of him with his tweezers and draw him out. She must not drink anything but whey and wine, and tea of elder blows and chamomile, and to be sweat over sour whey. At the end of the first week could not get snake; would have to try another week; thought he had not gone quite thorough enough.

The second week, did not allow her to drink anything but sour wine, and not to eat anything at all. At the end of two weeks, came to try again; milk heated, and put in a pan as before; said the snake's head was so large that it could not come up that way; no food yet.

The third week he said he would kill the snake and have it pass the other way, and gave her a teaspoonful of each, castor oil and turpentine, morning and night, and not to eat anything yet.

Said in three days the snake would be dead. She took turpentine and oil over a week; when he came back and said the snake was dead, and would pass away from her in twenty-one days, which was five or six weeks ago. Said the bones of the skull and the skin would not digest, and that they would pass off so she could see them. Gave her permission to eat, but the turpentine had irritated the stomach, so she could not take much nourishment.

After twenty-one days had expired he said the meat and skin of the animal would not pass off for three or four weeks, and perhaps longer. Two weeks ago, said it was there yet, and would not come away for a month or two, and might stay for months, for the reason that the outside had become coated like the stomach, and the acid of the liver would not act on it; that it had been there so long it had become as a part of her being. The following was prepared by the doctor's directions, and ordered by him to be worn the whole time: One pint each, elder bark, slippery elm, flaxseed, and bran, put in a flannel bag and covered on both sides with *black sheep's wool*.

Before he commenced doctoring her she was up and around the house quite comfortable. Last Friday she was gaining strength a little and went a few steps to her brother. When she came home and got on the first step she fell from it and bruised her temple. She became unconscious the next morning, and remained so until she died, on Sunday noon.

After the death of the poor woman a post mortem examination was made, when it was discovered that her lungs was nearly destroyed by tubercles, but in her there was no lizard nor even the bones of one.

Expense of European Travel.

Bayard Taylor, in a recent letter from Switzerland to the N. Y. Tribune, says:

The presumable expense of an American traveling in Europe this year of the Exposition, may be thus gauged:

1. For a very shrewd, careful, economical, single gentleman, an average of $4 per day.
2. For one moderately economical, yet with a taste for recreation, $8 per day.
3. For a luxurious person, $10 per day.
4. For the sons of Petroleum and Shoddy, $20 to $50 per day.

The monthly expense of residence in Germany, Switzerland or Italy:

For the first class of persons, $30
For the second class of persons, $50
For the third class of persons, $100
For the fourth class of persons (impossible to state).

From these indications, those intending to come may, I think, easily make an estimate in advance which shall not vary more than 20 per cent from the [illegible] of [illegible] experience.

THE CONGREGATION OF SOVEREIGNS.

Arrival of Alexander the Second of Russia and His Two Sons in the French Capital—Brilliant Reception by Napoleon and Great Enthusiasm of the Parisians.

[Paris Dispatch (June 1) to the New York Herald.]

The Emperor Alexander the Second, Czar of Russia, accompanied by two of his sons, Grand Dukes, arrived in this city at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to-day, as the guests of the Emperor and Empress of France.

Napoleon the Third, attended by his staff, and accompanied by all the Marshals of the Empire now in the capital, and the whole of the Cabinet Ministers and great officers of state, set out from the Tuileries some short time previously and proceeded to the railroad station, where he received his Imperial brother with great cordiality.

The popular display was exceedingly brilliant at the railroad station and in all the streets through which the royal cortege passed on its return to the palace. Paris was, in fact, joyously excited, and the vast crowds assembled at all points received the illustrious visitor with enthusiasm.

The Palace of the Tuileries is decorated with the combined flags of the two great empires, Russia and France, and pleasing congratulations were being interchanged among the Parisians at the latest moment.

The Czar Alexander comes from Berlin direct, where he was entertained by King William of Prussia, and accorded interviews to Count Bismarck. He has visited Copenhagen previously.

It is said that the Russian royal party will extend its visit to London. The Emperor of Russia will be attended during his stay in Paris by Prince Gortschakoff, his Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Czar's eldest sister, the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, wife of Maximilian Joseph Napoleon, Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince of Eichstaedt, has been in Paris since the 19th of May, accompanied by her son, the present Duke of Leuchtenberg, so that the imperialism of Russia as well as its diplomacy will be fully and duly represented during the visit of the Emperor.

King William of Prussia and Count Bismarck are looked for immediately.

King Victor Emanuel of Italy and the Viceroy of Egypt will, it is said, reach Paris within three days from the present date, so that Napoleon's congregation of Sovereigns—or the "modern occupation," as it is named by some—will be complete.

Comparisons are freely drawn on all sides, due distinctions being made between the "situation" in France in the two remarkable epochs, 1815 and 1867. Napoleon's prestige is renewed to a great extent by the contrast. France is very powerful, and Paris makes money; so that the empire enjoys great strength with much profit, whereas, the city had only the money receipt in 1815, when Wellington, Blucher, Schwarzenburg, Barclay de Tolly, Metternich and Pozzo di Borgo, Alexander of Russia, Frederick William of Prussia, Francis of Austria, and almost a million of "strangers" swooped down on it after Waterloo.

THE ROYAL GUESTS AT PARIS—GRAND BALL AT THE TUILERIES.

[From Galignani's Magazine, May 21.]

The ball given on Saturday night at the Tuileries by the Emperor and Empress to the royal personages now in Paris, was of extraordinary magnificence. The Galerie de la Paix, the Salle du Trone, the Galerie de Diane, their Majesties' private saloons, and the Salle des Marechaux, were all splendidly lit up, this last being used as the ball-room. The number of invitations were limited, scarcely more than fifteen hundred, the fete being what is called a "petit grand bal." The palace of the Elysee had been at first thought of with the idea of having some beautiful illuminations in the garden, but the weather last week seemed so uncertain that the apartments at the Tuileries were finally fixed on as superior in accommodation. Nothing could exceed the splendid appearance of the rooms when blazing with lights, beautifully adorned with flowers, and glittering with the brilliant uniforms of the Cent-Gardes. The reserved gardens were illuminated by a multitude of lights of divers colors, and produced a marvelous effect outside. Consequently all the approaches to the place were thronged by a dense crowd of spectators.

Before the ball began, a few foreigners of distinction were presented by their respective Ambassadors and Ministers to the Emperor and Empress, after which at about half past ten o'clock, their majesties proceeded to the Salle des Marechaux.

The Emperor, who wore the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold, gave the arm to the Queen of the Belgians; the King of the Belgians, having on the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor, the Queen of Portugal; the Empress leaning on the arm of the Prince of Wales; Prince Oscar of Sweeden, and the Princess Mathilde; and Prince Napoleon with the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia. All these high personages, as well as the Princess Eugenie of Leuchtenberg, the Princess Lucien Murat, the Duke of Edinburgh and the brother of Taleoon took their places on seats arranged opposite the end, where the orchestra (Strauss) was disposed, whilst at the sides were to be seen Earl and Countess Crowley; the Prince and Princess de Metternich; Baron and Baroness de Budberg; Count and Countess de Goltz; Baron d'Adelsward; Chevalier Nigra, &c., as well as the Ministers, Marshals, several Senators, Deputies and Councilors of State, and other high personages.

The orchestra having played "God Save the Queen," the First Chamberlain, by the direction of the Empress, intimated that the ball might commence. The Imperial Quadrille then took place, the Empress having for partner the Prince of Wales. Neither the Emperor nor the Queen of the Belgians danced during the night; but the two English princes scarcely omitted a single quadrille or waltz. During the night the ballroom was constantly thronged, whereas the other rooms were comparatively deserted.

Amongst the ladies who attracted most attention by their elegance and the good taste of their toilette, were the Marquise de Gallifet, the Duchess of Manchester, and Countess Pourtales. The cotillon was danced before the supper, which was served at about half-past one in the Gallerie de Diane for the general guests; whilst in the Salon des Tapisseries three tables were reserved for the sovereigns, princes, ambassadors, and wives of the latter. After the repast no further dancing took place. In its stead animated conversations were kept up till about three, when the last guests retired, all charmed by the splendor of the fete and the graceful condescension of the Imperial entertainers.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION

Address of the Maryland Republicans to the Republicans of Deleware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri.

The following address has been issued by the Executive Committee of the Republican Union party of Maryland:

BALTIMORE, May 22, 1867.

To the Republicans of Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri:

The Republican Union State Convention of Maryland, which met in Baltimore on the 24th of May, adopted unanimously the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That we reaffirm our demand heretofore made for the recognition by law over all the country of the entire equality of all American citizens in all civil and political rights, without regard to color.

"*Resolved*, That we call upon the Congress of the United States to carry out the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the power given by the Constitution and its present amendments to abolish all legal distinction on account of color, and to give the suffrage of the Sumner-Wilson bill at the earliest possible moment.

"*Resolved*, That the convention invite the Republicans of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri to send delegates, without respect to color, to meet in Convention in Baltimore, on ——, to advance the interests and cause of manhood suffrage, and to demand of Congress the passage of the Sumner-Wilson Bill, and we direct the Central Committee to take steps to carry out this resolution, and fix the day of the meeting of the convention.

"*Resolved*, That the State Central Committee be and are hereby instructed to communicate with members of Congress in regard to the matter reported by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions."

The Executive Committee of the Republican Union party of Maryland, in accordance with the third of the above resolutions, invite hereby the Republican Union party in the States of Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri to meet the delegates of the Republican party in Maryland, in convention, on Thursday, the 12th of September, at 12 M., for the object set out in the resolutions above quoted. The Republicans of Baltimore will give you a warm reception, and we anticipate a glorious reunion of loyalists, and important results in favor of loyal rule and universal manhood suffrage in the several States. The States above named are invited to send as many delegates, without regard to race or color, either by county, district or State conventions, or in such other modes as our friends in the States named shall see fit. The Republican papers in this State and the other States named are requested to promote the object above stated, and to publish this call; and the Republican members of Congress and the State Central Committees are respectfully urged to aid in the matter. By order of the committee.

[Signed] THOS. J. WILSON, Chairman.

Relics of Federal Soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
FRANKFORT, June 3, 1867. }

The following relics, found in the graves of soldiers from Kentucky, who have been re-interred in the National Cemeteries under the charge of Thos. B Vanhorne, U.S.A., Chaplain and Superintendent of Chattanooga and Marietta Cemeteries, have been forwarded to me for distribution to the relatives or friends of the deceased. Please publish the list, with request that the relatives of the soldiers make application to these headquarters, with proper identity as to relationship, for the articles named. Very respectfully,

D. W. LINDSEY,
Adjutant General of Kentucky.

Josiah Russell, Co. A, 13th Kentucky Infantry—three rings.

Nathan W. Cox, Co. F, 13th Kentucky Infantry—one silver pencil.

Jas. B. Sherley, Co. A, 13th Kentucky Infantry—one ring.

Emanuel Ward, Co. B, 14th Kentucky Infantry—one ring and ambrotype.

☞ Monday night last, about 12 o'clock, Judge Lynch called at the house of Wm. Carey, who lives six miles from town, on the Dixville road, and called for John Divine. Ascertaining that he was there and in bed, they ordered him to get up and dress immediately, which he did. As he came out the door, he broke and ran from the men, who fired several shots, one of which took effect in his back, bringing him to the ground in a dying condition.

The disguised men then took him to a tree in the yard and hung him, leaving orders that he should not be taken down until 9 o'clock next morning.—[Harrodsburg Gazette, 7th.

The Herald says that tobacco has been coming into Paducah for some time past at the rate of one hundred hogsheads a day.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER, }
SATURDAY EVENING, June 8, 1867. }

The market for the week closes dull in all departments, excepting for leaf tobacco, which is fully sustained on all qualities, with unusual heavy receipts and sales. The particulars are annexed in the summary.

Our readers must not forget that the annual Louisville Tobacco Fair takes place on the first week in July. Then all the fine tobacco will be in good condition and suitable for sampling and handling, and planters will be better prepared to attend the fair. The premiums are large, and the amplest arrangements have been made to make the fair a success. This is the best market for the staple in the Southwest, the best for the farmers, and the best for the buyers, as the large daily supplies of all grades from all quarters gives ample stocks of all qualities from which to make selections.

The crop of Virginia tobacco is turning out rather badly for the planter, and the crop is anticipated to be much less than had been anticipated. There is, however, a good deal of choice leaf in that State, some of the best samples of which will be sent here and entered for the premiums at the fair. In this contest Hart, Owen, Ballard and other counties of Kentucky will be fully represented, and the tobacco will have to be fine indeed that carries off the manufacturing prize of $500.

The prospects of the grain crops throughout the Southand West promises well, so well in fact that prices have tumbled very fast this week, with a still downward tendency at the close.

The crop of hay bids fair to be the best and the largest ever grown in the West, and by October next baled hay for winter use or export will be on the market. In the meantime the old crop is in limited demand at a wider range of prices.

The weather has been of a genuine summer character all the week, with some heavy showers of rain early in the week, and the thermometer for several days past ranging over 90 in the shade. The river, under the influence of the warm weather, has been falling fast all the week, and the river trade is very dull.

The New York dispatches to the Board of Trade quoted cotton unchanged in every respect. Sugar—demand moderate and prices firm. Coffee quiet but steady. Corn very firm and holders are asking higher rates; nominally at $1 12a1 14 for new mixed: and $1 16 for old white. Oats dull and nominal at 79a81c for Western, and 86c for State. Rye dull and nominal; Western at $1 25a1 55. Barley dull and nominal. Mess pork dull and prices lower, at $22 37½a22 50. Lard dull and nominal. Bacon dull and unchanged.

The Cincinnati dispatch quoted wheat dull and nominal at $2 25. Corn opened dull, but closed firm, with an improved demand, and prices slightly firmer, at 72a73c. Oats—the receipts being in excess of the demand, which is quite moderate, prices have advanced to 62a63c. Whisky dull and unchanged, at 30c in bond. Provisions inactive and prices drooping. Mess pork—demand moderate and prices a shade lower, at $22 25. Lard unchanged at 12¼c. Bulk meats—demand moderate and prices firm; shoulders at 7¾c; sides at 10c; clear sides at 11c. Bacon dull and unchanged; shoulders at 9c; sides at 11c, and clear sides at 12¼c. Flour dull and holders are anxious to realize; superfine at $10a10 75.

The St. Louis dispatch quoted mess pork, lard and bacon unchanged. Flour quiet and prices nominal. Wheat inactive and prices drooping. Corn inactive and prices drooping; prime yellow and white at 85a88c; choice white at 92a94c. Oats at 86a87c.

Chicago dispatch quoted flour dull and prices unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, and prices advanced to $2; receipts—14,000 bushels; shipments—830 bushels. Corn dull, with more sellers than buyers: No. 1 at 86½a87c; No. 2 at 81c; receipts—146,000 bushels; shipments—56,000 bushels. Oats very firm, and holders are asking higher rates; receipts—21,000 bushels; shipments—4,000 bushels. Rye, demand moderate and prices a shade lower; No. 1 at $1 08; No. 2 at $1a1 03. Barley dull and unchanged at 90c. Mess pork inactive and prices drooping at $22. Lard nominally at 11a11¼c.

MONETARY.

Financial affairs are not as bright as they were expected to be at this time. So long as business in general is so dull in its different branches there cannot be expected a very great change, or a large amount of activity to be displayed. The banks and bankers generally have a large amount of cash on hand, and the only reason why discounts are not more freely taken is not for the want of funds to accommodate, but rather capitalists do not wish their capital "tied up" into unconvertible paper. Commercial paper of good standing is easily raised at rates ranging between 9 and 12 per cent.

Eastern exchange is quite firm at par to 1-10 premium. These have been the rates for the past week. The market is fully supplied, caused in part by the shipments of coin east, and the few calls for Eastern exchange here, especially now that but very few houses are buying any stock.

Government bonds are without any noticeable change during the past week, either in this or the New York markets. Almost the only transactions in them have been the conversion of the first series of 7-30s, into the new 5-20 bonds. Our local stocks have changed hands slightly during the last six days.

But little excitement has been manifested in the gold circles. Some little has been offered, but the demand for it has completely subsided, which, of course, causes its immediate shipment. The highest point reached being 137⅞, and the lowest 136¼. To-day it is as follows: 10 A. M., 11 A. M., 12½ P. M. and 1½ P. M., 136⅞, and closed at the same.

Corrected by Morton, Galt & Co., Bankers.
NO. 159 WEST MAIN STREET.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	135¾	136¾
Silver dollars	135	....
Silver ½s and ¼s	129	....
Silver dimes and half dimes	127	....
GOVERNMENT BONDS.		
Five-twenties, 1862	109	109½
Five-twenties, 1865	105¾	106¾
New Five-twenties	107½	108½
Seven-thirties	105½	106¼
Ten-forties	98½	99½
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.		
Compound Interest, June, 1864	118	
Compound Interest, July, 1864	117¼	
Compound Interest, Aug., 1864	116	
Compound Interest, Oct., 1864	115	
Compound Interest, Dec., 1864	115½	
Compound Interest, May, 1865	112½	
Compound Interest, Aug., 1865	111½	
Compound Interest, Sept., 1865	110½	
Compound Interest, Oct., 1865	110	

BONDS.

City for str't imp'ment	78	City for sch'l purposes	81
" " bounty	78	" " waterworks	85
" " wharf	85	" " L. & N. R. R.	87½
" " Jeff'ville R. R.	80	Ky. State bonds (old)	100
Ky. State bonds (new)	90	Waterworks bonds	85
Street Railway (city)	62½	Street Railway (cit'n)	55
" " (Cen.)	52½	Canal bonds (long)	80
Canal bonds (short)	84	Jeff. R. R. bonds	78
L. & N. R. R. (m. s.)	100	L. & N. R. R. (M. br.)	100
L. & N. R. R. (L. B.)	99	L. & F. R. R. (sub'n.)	86

STOCKS.

National bank, first	115	National bk, second	101
" " Planters'	101	" " City	102
Bank of Ky	108½	Bank of Louisville	101
Merchants' bank	125	Northern bank	127
Citizens' bank	125	People's bank	103½
Commercial bank	100	Falls City bank	102½
Mechanics' bank	98	West'n Financial b'k	95
Masonic bank	100	Franklin bank	90
West'n Ins. Co. bank	115	German Ins. Co. bank	120
Farmers' bank	115	Security bank	100
L. & N. R. R.	86	L. & F. R. R.	60
Citizens' Pass. R. R.	75	Central Pass. R. R.	40
Gas Co. stock	155	City Pass. R. R.	35

Review of the Market.

[NOTE.—Our quotations are the wholesale prices unless otherwise stated. In filling small orders to the city or country trade an advance of three to five per cent. is obtained.]

BAGGING AND ROPE—No transactions. Hemp bagging 24@25c, as to weight and quality; rope 9@11½c, the latter rate for machine. Iron ties 9¾c at the factory, and 10¼ sale from dealers.

BATTING, &c.—We quote No. 1 cotton batting in lots at 28c; small sales at 30c; No. 2 at 25@26c; candle-wick 65@70c; cotton twine 60@65c; carpet chain 50@60c; coverlet chain 68c.

COAL—We quote Pittsburg, at wholesale, at 12@16c, afloat. The latter rate including boats. The retail rate of best Pittsburg is 20c per bushel, delivered. We quote Pomeroy coal to boats 14c.

CHEESE—We quote as follows: Seasoned, new, 14@15c for Western Reserve and Hamburg in lots; factory 16@18c in lots; English dairy 15c, and pine apple at 28@30c, actual tare.

COTTON YARNS—We quote standard brands as follows, in small lots: No. 500 yarns, 24@25c per dozen; No. 600 at 21@23c and No. 700 at 18@19c.

CORNMEAL—We quote sales in lots of 50 to 100 bbls, kiln dried, at $4 50@4 75. Sales of bolted, loose, at 90c per bush.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Sales in lots as follows: APPLES—Green, per bbl, $6 00@9 50. DRIED APPLES—in lots 7@8c per pound. BEESWAX—Yellow 30@32c per pound in lots. BROOMS—Best Shaker $3 50 per dozen; second and third rate $3 00 and $2 25. BROOM CORN—Nominal at $80@125 per ton, as to quality. BUTTER—Common to choice 15@18c. BEANS—$2 00@3 50 per bushel for old to new. EGGS—Per dozen, 15@16c for fresh packed. FEATHERS—Are steady at 65@68c, the latter rate for lots in shipping order. FLAXSEED—Buying at $2 40 for clean. GINSENG—New 60@65c per pound; old 75@80c, as to quality. PEACHES—Dried scarce, at 11@16c for unpealed quarters; halves 18@20c, and peeled 23@25c.

CANDLES AND SOAP.—The prevailing rates are as follows for star candles, manufacturers prices, who deduct ½c per pound for lots of 50 boxes or more: Star candles, full weight, 20½c; sales of 13 oz at 16¾c and 12 oz at 15¾c, half boxes and quarter boxes ½@1c extra. Railroad and hotel candles 21c. Tallow candles in lots 15½c. Soap, pure German, in 1 pound and ¾ pound bars, 8½c; mottled soap, 8c; family soap, yellow, in boxes, 6¾c; rosin soap, 6½c per pound, soda ash, per pound, 6½c; toilet soap, in cakes, 15c.

COTTON—The market at the first of the week was firm and rather active, with an upward tendency, but later foreign news depressed the market, as prices there have undergone a decided decline. The auction sale on Tuesday last of 40 sales, with 4 rejections. Prices as follows: 3 bales 23½@23¾c, 1 at 23c, 10 at 22½@22¾c, 3 at 21@21½c, 1 at 20½c, 1 at 19¾c, 1 at 18c, 9 at 16@16¾c, 3 at 11½@15¾c, and 2 at 15@13¾c. Sales Wednesday of 36 bales at auction, and rejections of few bales. The sales, or prices accepted, were as follows: 22 bales at 22@23¼c, 2 at 15c, and 1 at 12¾. A private sale Thursday of 200 bales, all at 22½c. The sale Friday at auction of 35 bales. Prices accepted range as follows: 6 bales at 12½@22¼c, 7 at 22@22¼c, 8 at 21@21¼c, 2 at 20½@20¾c, 3 at 13@19½c, 1 at 18¼c, and 2 at 16@16½c. A sale to-day of 10 bales choice at 2 c.

DRY GOODS—The market is less active, though summer styles are in fair request. Standard brands of domestics are lower, We quote as follows: Great Western, Laurel H B, Penn. Mills, Anchor, Macon and all other standard brown sheetings at 15c; Columbian and other similar brands 16½c; Eastern 18@19c. Pepperell R, 18½c; do E, 19½c. Bleached sheetings—New York mills steady at 40c. Lonsdales 23½c; Wamsutta 33½c; Hope 18c. Prints are steady. We quote standard at 16c; Merrimack D, 16@18c; do W, 20c; Sprague, 18@20c; American, Dunnell and Richmond, 16c; Wamsutta, 12½c, and others in the same proportion. We quote Osnaburgs, 8 oz. at 20c. Tickings, A C A, 50c; A, 40c; D, 35c; Conestoga, 37½@42½c, as to width. Stripes, 20@25c checks, as to weight, &c., 20@40c; cotton flannels, 2 ½@30c; ginghams, 21@c; delaines, 25@27½c; corset jeans, standard, 21; satinets, 55@85c; Kentucky jeans, 25@80c; cotton flannels, 30@35c; brown drills, standard 21c; twilled silesia, 28½c; cambrics, paper, 16@20c; colored, 12½c; spool cotton, Coat's or Clarke's, $1 10 per doz.

FRUITS—Foreign are scarce and in limited demand, while dried are wholly neglected. We quote oranges $7 50@8 00 per box in lots. Lemons $1 25@4 75 per box.

FLOUR—Dull and drooping, and low grades neglected, with sales of 175 bbls to-day in lots at $11 00 to $16 00 for plain extra to choice. We quote flour in lots as follows: Superfine $1 9 75; extra, plain, $11 00@11 50; extra choice, $12 00@12 50; extra family, $12 50@14 50; A No. 1 at $15 00@15 75, and fancy at $16 25@16 75.

GRAIN—The market has had a downward tendency all the week, with a sale of 600 bushels of prime red wheat several days since at $2 50. To-day buyers would not pay over $2 25. Corn has been gradually declining, with steady sales all the week, including a round lot of prime shelled to a dealer at 80c, sacks included. Sales to-day of 600 bushels at 90c from store, including sacks and delivery, and 1,500 bushels in lots from store at 85c. We quote in bulk nominal at 70@75c. Oats have been pretty well maintained all the week, with sales in small lots at 80c in bulk, and 83@85c, including sacks. Yesterday and to-day holders [illegible] to a very material decline. A sale of 600 bushels was reported at 78c, including sacks, and a sale of 300 bushels at 70c. Rye is also much lower, and prime was offered at $1 50 per bushel, with no buyers. Barley may be quoted nominally at $1 05 to $1 10, and barley malt $1 15@1 30.

GROCERIES—Sales have been active this week, chiefly of Rio coffee, including 200 bags to-day fair to prime at 23@25½c. A sale of 29 hhds New Orleans sugar, prime to choice, at 11@11¾c, and 125 bbls refined, hard standard, at 16½@16¾c and 16¾. Laguayra at 28c, and Java coffee at 35@38c. Raw sugar—New Orleans, in hhds, in lots, as follows; Fair 13½@13¾c; fully fair 11@11½c; prime 11¾c, and choice 15c. Island sugars dull at 11½@13¾c, as to quality. Refined sugar, hard standard, 16½@16¾c; soft refined, as to brand, ranges from 11½ to 15¾c. Plantation molasses 95@95c in bbls, and $1@1 05 in half bbls. Eastern sirups range from 65c to $1 35 per gallon, as to quality and package. We quote Carolina Rice at 12@12½c, and rangoon at 10@11c. Sales of sorghum molasses at 40a50c.

GUNNY BAGS—We quote sales in small lots, in bales at 23½c. Sales of resewed at 26@28c.

HIDES—Firmer, with a good demand at 9@10c for green hides. Dry salted 16@17c and flint at 19c. Butchers hides, in rough, 8@8½c.

HAY—We hear of no sales to-day, and quote old crop baled Timothy at $11 00@18 00 per ton as to quality.

OILS—We quote lard oil No. 1 per gallon in lots at $1 10@1 20, and No. 2 at $1@1 05. Small sales of choice at $1 25, in small lots. Coal oil 45@55c. Linseed oil at the mill at $1 53@1 55.

POTATOES—We quote sales of choice, in lots, at $4 50 per bbl. Small sales at an advance.

IRON AND NAILS—There has been but slight variation in the market this week, with moderate supplies, but ample stocks on hand. We quote pig iron cold blast at $60@62 per ton, hot blast $5 @51 per ton, and mill iron $47@48 per ton. Sales of 100 tons at $5 20@6 75 in small lots. We quote bar iron at 5@6c, hoop iron at 6@c sheet iron at 6½@7½c, nail rods at 10½@12c, and boiler iron at 11c. We quote sales of 110 tons pig iron, hot blast, at $51, and cold blast at $60.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.—The market has ruled rather quiet this week for pork, with small sales at $22 25@22 50, with a sale to-day of 21 bbls at $24 50. No transactions in bulk meats this week. Bacon has been in steady demand all the week, with an advance on choice clear sides. Sales of 40 casks in lots at 9½c for shoulders, 12¾c for clear ribbed sides, and 12½@12¾c. Sales of shoulders, loose, have been made at 8½@8¾c. Clear ribbed sides range from 11½ to 12¾c, as to packages, &c., and hams 15@16c. Lard ranges from 11½ to 12¾c in tierces for country rendered and city kettle rendered. Leaf in kegs ranges from 13 to 14c.

RAGS—Good cotton rags, in lots, 4½@5c; mixed 3½@4c; soft woollen 3c; hard 1c.

SEEDS—Nothing doing in clover and timothy. Hungarian seed $2 25@2 50. Choice hemp seed scarce at $9 50@10 per bush for fresh. Millet seed $2 25@2 50. Flaxseed firm at $2 40.

SALT—Stocks ample, with sales of Ohio river, Kanawha Salines, West Virginia, and Hartford city, in round lots at 50c per bush, or at $2 80 per bbl of 280 pounds; dairy salt and table salt per bbl, of 280 pounds, $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

WOOL—There is a fair demand and moderate supplies, with sales of unwashed at 28@31c, as to quality and condition; tub-washed at 40@45c. Extra lots 45c.

WHISKY—Declining, with sales yesterday of 75 bbls free raw at $2 08, and 18 bbls at $2 10. A sale of 135 bbls new copper in bond at 85c, and 17 bbls at $1 17.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The market has been active and fully sustained all the week, the aggregate sales of the week amounting to 1,185 hhds, with 155 rejections, the heaviest sales of the season. The sales to-day amounted to 239 hhds at the four auction warehouses, including reviews, with 27 rejections. Prices ranged as follows: 1 hhd at $22 50; 1 at $20 25; 3 at $17@17 75; 1 at $16; 8 at $15@15 50; 4 at $14 25@14 50; 9 at $13@13 75; 10 at $12@12 75; 17 at $11@11 75; 21 at $10@10 75; 15 at $9@9 80; 22 at $8@8 95; 15 at $7@7 70; 1[illegible] at $6@6 95; 25 at $5@5 95; 26 at $4@4 95; 3 at $3@3 95, and 16 at $2 50@2 95, and a few hhds trash at $1 50.

MONDAY, June 3.

The sales to-day have amounted to 197 hhds, including reviews, with 38 rejections. The prices ranged as follows: 3 hhds at $18 25@18 75; 6 at $11 00@14 75; 2 at $13 75; 9 at $12@12 75; 14 at $11@11 75; 23 at $10@10 75; 18 at $9@9 95; 15 at $8@8 95; 12 at $7@7 75; 16 at $6 15@6 95; 8 at $5 05@5 50; 19 at $4@4 90; 43 at $3@3 90; 8 at $2 55@2 10, and 2 at $1 55@1 85.

TUESDAY, June 4.

The sales at the 4 auction warehouses amounted to 357 hhds, including reviews, with 15 rejections. Prices ranged as follows: 1 hhd Ballard county manufacturing leaf at $26 50, 1 hhd Owen county cutting leaf at $21 50; 1 hhd at $20@20 75; 3 at $17 25@17 50; 2 at 16@16 75; 3 at $15 25@15 75; 8 at $14@14 75; 6 at $13@13 75; 28 at $12@12 75; 33 at $11@11 75; 51 at $10@10 75; 29 at $9@9 90; 18 at $8@8 95; 22 at $7@7 85; 18 at $6@6 95; 27 at $5@5 95; 30 at $4@4 90; 39 at $3@3 95, and 28 at $2 25@2 90.

WEDNESDAY, June 5.

The sales were as follow: 1 hhd at $25; 1 hhd at $23 50; 2 at $21 75; 1 at $15; 2 at 18@18 25; 2 at $17@17 25; 2 at $16@16 25; 7 at $15@15 75; 11 at $14@14 75; 10 at $13@13 75; 18 at $12@12 75; 21 at $11@11 75; 36 at $10@10 75; 30 at $9@9 90; 25 at $8 05@8 95; 25 at $7@7 95; 19 at $6@6 95; 19 at $5@5 95; 40 at $4@4 95; 34 at $3 05@3 95, and 13 at $2 50@2 75.

THURSDAY, June 6.

The sales were as follows: 1 hhd Owen county cutting leaf at the Boone at $25 50; 2 hhds at $20@19 50; 4 at $18 50@18 75; 4 at $16@16 50; 6 at $15@15 75; 6 at $14@14 50; 6 at $13@13 75; 18 at $12@12 75; 36 at $11@11 75; 31 at $10@10 75; 25 at $9@9 95; 23 at $8@8 95; 21 at $7@7 95; 24 at $6@6 75; 26 at $5@5 90; 36 at $4@4 90; 45 at $3@3 90; 22 at $2 10@2 90, and 2 at $1 50@1 90.

FRIDAY, June 7.

The prices ranged as follows: 1 hhd at $30; 2 hhds at $21 75@27 25; 1 at $26 75; 4 at $21 00@21 75; 4 at $23 00@20 50; 4 at $18@19 25; 6 at $18@18 75; 6 at $16@17 75; 3 at $16@16 50; 12 at $15@15 75; 3 at $14 10@11 25; 11 at $13@13 75; 7 at $12@12 75; 19 at $11@11 75; 26 at $10@10 75; 24 at $9@9 95; 23 at $8@8 90; 19 at $7@7 95; 17 at $6@6 90; 21 at $5@5 95; 26 at $4@4 95; 48 at $3 05@3 75; 16 at $2 45@2 95, and 2 of trash at $1 50@1 80.

QUOTATIONS.

Common lugs	2 75@ 3 25
Fair to good	3 50@ 5 00
Common leaf	5 50@ 7 50
Medium	8 00@10 00
Fair to good	11 00@16 00
Good to fine	16 00@20 00
Fancy cutting	25 00@30 00
Fancy wrapping	20 00@50 00 and upwards

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

The stock on hand Nov. 1, 1866	1,768 hhds.	
Received since from the country to May 11	11,410	"
Local receipts since	1,190	"
Total	19,368	"
Deliveries to May 11	15,350	"
Stock on hand May 18	4,018	"
Receipts since May 11, to country	3,196	"
" " " local	251	"
Total	7,488	"
Deliveries since	2,765	"
Stock on hand	4,703	

Louisville Live Stock Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 8, 1867.

SHELBY HOUSE, O. BIRCH, PROPRIETOR.

The market is pretty fairly supplied with all kinds of stock, and prices about the same, with the exception of a little decline in sheep.

BEEF CATTLE—The market fair and prices about the same; ranging from 6½@7c for good butcher cattle; 5½@6c for medium, and 4@5c for common and rough; heavy shipping will bring from 7½ to 8c.

HOGS—The market is about the same, and we quote prices from 6½ to 7c, and 6@6¼c for the lighter grades.

SHEEP—There is a little decline in sheep and prices rang from $1 to $5 for the best, and $2@3 for the other grades. Lambs—Demand fair and prices from $2 to $3 50.

RECEIPTS—Cattle, 128; Hogs, 494, sheep, 802.

BOURBON HOUSE, H. F. VISSMAN, PROPRIETOR.

The cattle market during the present week has been moderately active, but prices have ruled a shade lower. Sales have ranged at 7½@8c for good smooth shipping.

Shipping cattle 6½@7c for the best quality butchers' stuff; 5½@5¾c for fair to good, and 4@5c for common and ordinary stock.

HOGS—The market is overstocked and prices down to 6@6½c for the best, and 5½@5¾c for fair to light stock.

SHEEP—Are offered in large supply and sold at 4@4½c for choice and extra heavy, and $1 75@2 50 per head for common to fair. Lambs sell at $2 50@3 per head or good; common not saleable.

RECEIPTS—Cattle 240; hogs 372; sheep and lambs 679.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD, FORD & SCEARCE, PROP'S.

BEEF CATTLE—The supply has been equal to the demand, while good beef has held up to last week's prices; common has made a decline. We quote best for shipping purposes 7¾@8c, and good butcher stuff 6@7c; medium 5½@6½c; common and rough 4@5c.

HOGS—But little change from last week; best are selling from 6 to 6¾c; medium 5@6c.

SHEEP—Are selling as to quality, from 3 to 4½c per lb. Lambs are selling from $2 to 3 25 per head.

Cincinnati Cattle Market.

BRIGHTON PENS, MONDAY, June 3—P. M.

The receipts of cattle at these yards for the week ending this evening foot up 499 head, and the arrivals since Thursday 250. The number of sales this morning was 250 head. The quality was rather better than last week, though there are very good beeves offering. The market opened with a fair demand, and by noon all were sold, and at full rates, though no change has taken place in prices since last Thursday. We quote common $1 70@5 50, fair $6@6 50, good $6@7 50, and prime $7 75@8 per cental, gross. There are very few cattle coming forward suitable for shippers, and the demand has been mainly from the butchers.

The receipts of hogs for the week were 829 head. The demand was about equal to the offerings, and the market ruled steady throughout the week. We quote light $6@6 50, and heavy averages $6 75@7 per cental gross.

The arrivals of sheep and lambs were heavy, footing up 1,109 head. The supply was considerably in excess of the demand, and prices are lower, closing with a further downward tendency. We quote common to best qualities of sheep $2 50 to $4 50 per cental gross, the bulk of the sales being at $3 to $3 75. Lambs are selling at $2 to $3 50 per head.

Covington Cattle Market.

CATTLE—Market quiet, and prices about the same as last week. The receipts since our last report have amounted to 819 head, 381 of which were shipped East and North, and the remainder sold here at the following prices, viz: First quality, $7 25@7 50 per 100 lbs; second quality, $6 25@6 50; third quality, $4 50@5 50. Extra cattle, and those suitable for shipping, sell at $8@8 25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The receipts during the past week amounted to 1,598 head, 1,200 of which were sold at $3 25@5 per 100 lbs for sheep, and $2@4 50 per head for lambs. Extra fine sheep would, perhaps, command $5 50.

HOGS—Sales of 281 head are reported at $5 75@6 75 per 100 lbs, gross. No extra hogs are being offered. They would probably sell at $7.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES—A few milch cows have been sold during the past week at $50@75 per head. Calves we quote at 7@8c per lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, June 8—P. M.

FLOUR—Steady, With a moderate local demand at $11@13 for family, and $13 50@14 for fancy.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; sales No. 1 winter at $2 50, same grade spring $2 20, with but very little offering. Corn sold to the extent of 5,000 bushels toward the close of 'change at 75@78c, closing with no buyers at 70c. Oats close firmer and higher, with more buyers than sellers at 63c for No. 1.

COTTON—Dull and prices nominal at 24¼@25c for middling.

WHISKY—Prices nominal; an enormous amount is reported to be here in bond—80,000 barrels—which has astonished the trade and caused some queer surmises.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull; city offered at $22 50. Bulk meats and bacon dull, and prices lower, closing at $22 50 for city. Lard dull at 12¼@12½c for city.

BUTTER—Dull at 15@17c.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

EGGS—16@17c.

GOLD—136½ buying, and 137 selling.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 8—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and 5@10c higher than yesterday, subsequently rallied and closed nominally at $1 97@2 for No 2; sales of No. 1 at $2 17@2 20. Corn dull and 2c lower, closing dull, with sellers of No. 1 at $1 15@1 15. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork freely offered at $21 75. Lard 11½@11¾c.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull at $8@9 50 for good to extra choice steers.

HOGS—Are moderately active and 10@15c higher, at $6 25@6 50 for good to extra choice smooth.

SHEEP—Dull and nothing doing.

RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls flour, 8,000 bushels wheat, 146,000 bushels corn, 21,600 bushels oats, 1,700 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—400 bbls flour, 4,000 bushels wheat, 56,600 bushels corn, 4,000 bushels oats.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 8—P. M.

COTTON—Dull and unchanged; sales 1,000 bales uplands at 27c.

FLOUR—Receipts 7,313 bbls and market steadier for medium, and fair home trade in excellent demand; sales 8,100 bbls superfine State and Western at $8@9 50, extra Western $9 80@11 15, choice $11 15@13, shipping brands Ohio $11 90, trade brands $11 90@13 11, closing steady; St. Louis $1 @13, winter $13@15 50, closing firm for medium grades; California dull; sales 850 bbls at $12@14. sales 560 bbls rye flour at $7@9 15.

WHISKY—Small sales Western in bond at 30c.

GRAIN—Wheat market steady and quiet; light receipts; sales of 22,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $2 25@2 30, choice at $2 40@2 50 and 100 bushels white California at $2 60. Rye nominal; sales 2,100 bushels western at $1 50. Barley quiet and malt dull. Receipts of corn 91,534 bushels; market closed dull, with sales of 51,000 bushels damaged at 80@c@$1, new mixed Western $1 05@1 10, extra choice do $1 12@1 14 closing at $1 06, inferior white Southern $1 00. Oats dull; receipts 7 5 bushels; sales 2,100 bushels western at 78@79c, new Ohio at 80@83c, choice Pennsylvania 86c. Rye firm.

GROCERIES—Rice firm; Carolina 11½@13c. Coffee firm. Sugar firm; sales 410 bbls Cuba at 10½@11c; molasses moderately active.

HOPS—Quiet.

LEATHER—Sales steady at 29@30½c.

WOOL—Firm for prime and dull and drooping for common; 318,000 domestic fleece at 44@68c, pulled 45@57c, California 26@29c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy and lower; sales 9,800 bbls $22 40@22 50 for new mess, closing at $22 40 regular; $21 75 for old mess; $18 75@19 for prime, and $21 75@22 for prime mess; also 750 bbls new mess at $22 50@22 62, seller July. Beef steady; sales 170 bbls at prevailing prices. Beef hams quiet at $20@31 50. Bacon steady and unchanged. Sales 285 packages cut meats at 8¼@10c; shoulders 12@12c. Hams unchanged; sales 190 bbls at 12@13c.

BUTTER—Dull and heavy.

CHEESE—Quiet at 18c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool are without any decided change.

LATEST—P. M.

FLOUR—Closed steady for common, and higher grades firmer, and medium choice to better demand.

GRAIN—Wheat more steady at $2 20@2 30 for No. 2 spring, and $2 30@2 35 for 1 spring; rye $1 45@1 50 for Western. Barley dull. Oats dull at 78@80c, Western 83@86c. Corn dull and lower; new mixed Western $1 05@1 08.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping; new mess $22 65 asked, and $22 75 bid; close Monday; sellers $22 40 regular; buyers $22 36. Beef steady and in fair demand. Cut meats dull and nominally unchanged. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard 12½ to 13 for prime steam, and 12½@13c for kettle rendered.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 8—P. M.

The money market was firm most of the day at 7 per cent on call, but the demand was less pressing, and near the close there was a decided easing up, and capital was more freely offered than for some days. There was a general disposition on the part of capitalists to make the two days' interest, and balances were loaned at 5@6 per cent. on call.

The discount market is dull, and prime business paper ranges from 7 to 8 per cent.

The bank statement of Monday will show a decrease of $2,500,000 in loans, $1,500,000 in deposits, $250,000 in legal tenders, and increase of $1,000,000 in specie. These figures are not so unfavorable as generally anticipated, and reflect continued liquidation of the banks in the sub-treasury.

The Express says the disbursement at the Treasury will be heavy during the balance of the month. On Monday the Sub-treasurer will commence paying out $10,000,000 for the redemption of the compound interest notes maturing on the 10th. On the 15th about $9,000,000 will be paid as interest on the 7-30s. The Assistant Treasurer to-day bought $2,500,000 of the second and third series. Of these notes the banks don't hold many. The June notes having thrown these not a further ahead. The compounds do not come in freely, as there is a general fear of getting paid largely in national bank bills, instead of legal tenders.

Gold without material change, opening at 136¾, declining to 136¾, advancing to 137, and closing at 136¾ bid and 137 asked.

Governments are steady. Five-twenties are higher and strong. The following were closing quotations: Registered, 6s '81, 107¾@108; coupons do, 112@112½; coupons '64 105½@10; do, '65, 106@106¾; do new, 10¾@108¾; do '68, 109½; 10-40 coupons, 99¾@99¾; August 7 30s 106¾@106¾; June and July 105½@105¾.

A movement has been inaugurated on the part of some city banks to reduce the rate of interest allowed on balances to 3 per cent. annually, provided the average of the same does not fall below $5,000. It takes effect July 1st.

Railroad stocks are generally stronger, with improved demand for leading shares, especially New York roads and Northwestern.

The following were the closing prices at the hour of 5:30 P. M.:

Gold 136¾; Dilo certificates 21¼@25½; Canton 43½@43¾; Boston Water Power Co. 23½@25½; Quicksilver 26@26; Mariposa 8@8; do preferred 20@21; Western Union Telegraph 45@45¼; Pacific Mail 144@144½; Atlantic Mail 106@106½; New York Central 100¾@101; Erie 66½@66¾; Hudson 109@109; Reading 103¾; Michigan Central 114½@119; Michigan Southern 68¾@68¾; Illinois Central 118¾@119; Pittsburg 76½@76¾; Toledo 117¾@117¾; Rock Island 83½@83¾; Northwestern 34½@34¾; preferred 58½@58¾; Fort Wayne 98¾@99; Border State bonds firm; old Tennessee 64 90; new do 66@66¾; Virginia 6s 70; New York Central 50½@51; Missouri 98¾@98¾; steamship shares strong and higher.

Mining market dull; Gregory 400@435; Quartz Hill 155; Lacrosse 125; Corydon 190@135; Columbia 60; Sendsdorfer 1080 bid, but without sales; Rutland marble 9.

Shipments of specie to-day $1,613,000, and for the week $3,216,821. Receipts at the Sub-treasury $2,607,647, including customs, $319,000, and gold notes $314,600; payments, $3,377,772; balance, $104,122. Imports for the week: Dry goods $1,011,140; general merchandise $5,315,271.

ST LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, June 8—P. M.

TOBACCO—Heavy and medium grades lower and favorable to buyers.

COTTON—Dull and nothing doing, with small sales middling at 2@21½c.

HEMP—Heavy $125@155 for undressed, and $285 for dressed.

FLOUR—Demoralized; holders make large concessions to buyers; round lots of choice spring double extra sold at $9; choice treble extra fall offered at $13, and a lot of 1,000 bbls choice double extra sold at $9; 1,000 bbls choice double extra sold at sellers option to January next.

GRAIN—Wheat dull except strictly choice prime spring, which sold at $1 65; Northwestern fall $1 60@2 05; choice fall $2 25. Corn dull, lower and unsettled, ranging at 85@93. Oats declined to 83@85c. Rye dull at $1 25.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged. Lard dull and nominal at 12½@12¾c.

WHISKY—Flat and nominally unchanged at $20 2 05 free.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A Marvel in Firearms.

We last evening examined a recent invention in firearms which we regard as an improvement on anything heretofore invented. It is a fowling piece called the "Roper New American Breech-loading Repeating Shot-gun." This wonderful gun fires four shots in two seconds, the operation of bringing up a charge being simply to cock the gun, as in an ordinary muzzle-loader. It can be recharged with four loads in eight seconds. Mr. Spencer, is inventor of the celebrated Spencer rifle, which can be seen at Griffith & Son's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The gun is really a remarkable invention, and should be examined by all sportsmen. The advertisement will be found in another column.

☞ Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. For sale by all druggists.
ap26 deod&w3m

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from nervous debility, premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
my1 wly No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT.

WE are authorized to announce TRAVIS COCKRILL, Esq., as a candidate for Congress, in the Third District, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention. je3 d&wtd

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE.

WE are authorized to announce Hon. JAMES L. JOHNSON as a candidate for Circuit Judge in the Third Judicial District. my25 d&wtd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rosin, Rosin.

800 BBLS. No. 1 Pale Rosin just received and for sale at JOHN ENGELN'S Kentucky Malt house, Market street, bet. Sixth and Seventh. je10 d&w1

Wool.

WE are buying wool at the highest market rates and are prepared to furnish sacks for packing. GEORGE C. HUNTER & CO., Commission Merchants.
my4 d&w2m

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

KELLEY'S

First Grand North American

GIFT CONCERT!

Is now positively fixed to take place at the Cooper Institute, New York City, on

Saturday, July 13, 1867.

A CARD.—The proprietors of the North American Gift Concert, advertised to take place at the Wabash-avenue Rink, Chicago, Ill., and postponed, have the pleasure to announce that it will take place at Cooper Institute, New York, by the earnest request of thousands of subscribers in the Middle and Eastern States, where a large share of our tickets have been sold, and that a series of concerts will be given, to be followed in rapid succession.

The delay in its completion has been unavoidable, notwithstanding the sale of tickets has been immense and without a parallel on this continent. Under any circumstances, the concert will now be given as above stated.

500,000 valuable gifts, valued at $500,000, will be presented to ticket holders, including $100,000 in greenbacks.

The extraordinary patronage bestowed upon this enterprise has prompted the proprietors to announce that a gift will be presented to every concert ticket holder. Tickets issued, 500,000. Price $1 each.

A present given with every concert ticket.

1 Gift in greenbacks			$50,000
1 do	do		10,000
1 do	do		5,000
1 do	do		4,000
1 do	do		3,000
1 do	do		2,000
20 do	do	$1,000 each	20,000
20 do	do	500 each	10,000
1810 Gifts in Greenbacks, amounting to			16,000
1 Gift residence in Chicago			5,000
400 Gold watches, amounting to			50,000
400 Silver watches, amounting to			21,000
And the balance, comprising pianos, melodeons and other gifts, amounting to			324,000

Making 500,000 gifts.

A present given with every concert ticket.

A committee, to be chosen by ticket holders at the first concert, will promptly distribute the presents, one to every concert ticket holder, and their report will be published in Kelley's Weekly, and sent to all ticket holders at once. The tickets from our numerous agents having been gathered in, persons disappointed in being unable at our principal offices to obtain tickets, can now be supplied, as long as they last, by addressing us at No. 691 Broadway, New York. Tickets will be sent promptly by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

We will send 5 tickets for $4 50; 10 for $9; and 20 for $17 50. Send the name of each subscriber and their P. O. address, with town and State. Money by Draft, P. O. Order, Express, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address all communications to

A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 691 Broadway, New York.
je10 deod7&w2*

THE KENTUCKY

LITERARY ASSOCIATION!

ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF

Publishing a Paper

—IN—

RAISED LETTERS

FOR THE USE OF THE BLIND.

JAS. R. GOLLADAY,

PROPRIETOR.

Amount of stock for sale monthly: $6,000, divided into 2,000 shares, at $3 per share.

200

Valuable Premiums!

To be Distributed Among the Shareholders

Among which are to be found: $500 in Greenbacks; Piano, $500; Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, $85; 11 double-case Swiss Silver Watches, $30 to $50 each; Irving's Complete Works (26 vols.), $45; Waverly Novels, Ticknor & Fields' edition (50 vols.), $65; Bancroft's Histories (9 vols.), $50; Prescott's Complete Works (9 vols.), $40; Bayard Taylor's Complete Works (11 vols.), $35; Webster's Unabridged Dictionary (illustrated), $12; Shakspeare's, Byron's, and other works, ranging in price from $3 to $20; 2 Silk Dresses, each $40; 2 superior Guitars, each $40; 2 superior Violins, each $40; 1 silver plated Tea Set, $75; and many other prizes, consisting of valuable Books, Dry Goods, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, &c., ranging from $5 to $75 in price.

The premiums will be distributed on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June, at Bowling Green, Ky., by a committee appointed by the ticket-holders.

Tickets, $3, and a handsome book accompanying each ticket, which is worth the price of the ticket itself.

Tickets can be had of agents or through mail, or by express, by inclosing three dollars to

JAS. R. GOLLADAY,
Bowling Green, Ky.

BRAMLEY & GILBERT, Agents for this city. Premiums will be promptly forwarded.

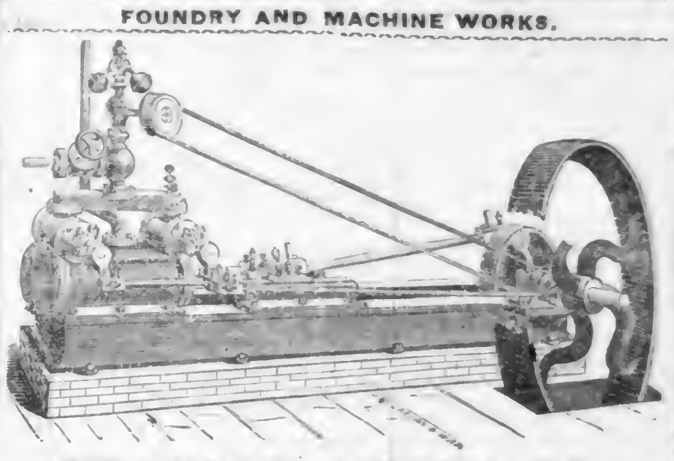
JAS. R. GOLLADAY,
je10 d2&w2 Bowling Green, Ky.

ANDY BARNETT, Late of Lebanon, Ky. I. W. EDWARDS, Late of Glasgow, Ky.

BARNETT & EDWARDS.

LAW OFFICE, No. 20 Jefferson, between Center and Sixth street, up stairs, Louisville, Ky. Will practice law in Federal and State Courts held in Louisville, and in the Court of Appeals. apl d6eow3m

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.



PEARSON, AIKIN & CO.,

VARIETY FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,

Main St., bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth, Louisville, Ky.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Machines.
my29 deod&w1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE

KENTUCKY

Insurance Company,

OF LOUISVILLE.

ASSETS, MAY 1, 1867, $460,000.

Fire, Marine and Live Stock Risks Taken on Favorable Terms.

TO our policy holders, references and friends generally we return thanks for the liberal patronage extended us.

A list of losses sustained and paid by the company is submitted, to which attention is respectfully called, and refer to any of the persons therein named as to the promptness with which their losses were adjusted and paid.

No. of Policy.	Name of Policy Holder.	Postoffice.	County.	Class of Property.	Amount Paid.	How Lost.
831	J. B. Greenwell	Monterey	Owen	Dwelling house	$300 00	Fire.
1,521	John W. Buford	Brooks' st'n	Bullitt	Building and goods	2,036 48	"
178	Eliza Birch	Louisville	Jefferson	Dwelling and store	5,000 00	"
127	Early Smith	Louisville	Jefferson	Dwelling and saloon	889 41	"
1,296	J. C. Rogers & Co.	Louisville	Jefferson	Produce in store	863 20	"
220	Geo. W. Ferrill	Crittenden	Grant	Dwelling	600 00	"
741	John Q. Adams	Lancaster	Garrard	Barn and contents	250 00	"
3,540	W. W. Metcalf	Bardstown	Nelson	Barn and contents	1,200 00	"
808	John Smith	Fairmount	Jefferson	Dwelling and contents	5 00	Tornado
1,106	Francis M. Smith	Kirksville	Madison	Dwelling	40 50	Tornado.
1,223	Blackburn & Co.	Woodburn	Warren	Merchandise	762 50	Fire.
1,148	W. W. Frasier	Allensville	Todd	Dwelling and Furn're	300 00	"
591	Delia Snoaklin	Brooks' st'n	Bullitt	Dwelling	5 00	"
531	Thos. B. Hobbs	Bloomfield	Nelson	Horses	46 00	Transp'ra
1,385	John Howe	Carrollton	Carroll	Dwelling and furn're	2 50	Tornado.
1,247	James Allen	Louisville	Jefferson	Dwelling	1 50	Fire.
1,077	G. T. Gullion	Port Royal	Carroll	Dwelling	100 00	"
713	Charles Bell	Brooks' st'n	Bullitt	Storehouse	150 00	"
1,258	B. Gentry	Fairmount	Jefferson	Dwelling and furniture	40 00	"
1,789	James P. Hall	Sacramento	McLean	Dwelling	15 00	Tornado.
2,035	L. B. Hymer	Butler's st'n	Pendlet'n	Dwelling	1,240 00	Fire.
1,623	Wm. Price	Frankfort	Franklin	Dwelling and barn	15 00	"
3,132	A. Buckles	Stevensport	Hardin	Dwelling and furniture	12 00	Lightning.
1,558	W. A. Howard	Long Run	Jefferson	Dwelling	1,000 00	Fire.
91	Martin & Curry	Louisville	Jefferson	Blacksmith-shop	100 00	"
1,028	Rouse & Hiten	Catawba	Pendlt'n	Merchandise	2,331 35	"
3,609	R. W. Cooper	Bullittsville	Boone	Dwelling and contents	300 00	"
2,565	P. Ware	Harrisonville	Shelby	Dwelling and contents	2 00	"
3,111	John Swift	Sligo	Oldham	Barn	750 00	"
1,629	Thomas Rhodes	Harrodsburg	Mercer	Dwelling	7 50	Tornado.
2,508	Elizabeth M. Tuck	Lafayette	Christ'n	Dwelling	20 00	Lightning.
3,050	Barrell & Cook	Mt. Vernon	Edm'son	Merchandise	1,500 00	Fire.
3,014	Isaac Tweed	Louisville	Jefferson	Stable and contents	200 00	"
2,013	Eli F. Lezer	Louisville	Jefferson	Dwelling	1,000 00	"
217	H. Hirsh	Louisville	Jefferson	Merchandise	409 21	"
4,517	J. B. Kirby	Woodburn	Warren	Groceries	400 00	"
2,777	Lewis Malone	Shelbyville	Shelby	Dwelling	1,000 00	"
2,007	Thos. L. Jacobs	Smith's Mills	H'nd'son	Merchandise	4,000 00	"
3,400	Lewis B. Frible	New Liberty	Owen	Dwelling	200 00	"
3,040	Stephen B. Martin	Corydon	H'nd'son	Live Stock	110 00	Tornado.
1,065	Wm. Woodcock	Somerset	Pulaski	Dwelling and contents	25 00	"
4,919	Frank Morrell	Louisville	Jefferson	Merchandise	450 41	Fire.
3,616	W. W. Sawyer	Barboursv'l	Knox	Dwelling and barn	11 00	"
4,027	Rouse & Huffman	Catawba	Pendlet'n	Dwelling and storehouses	600 00	"
3,296	J. R. Steelman	Cordsville	Daviess	Dwelling and Mu'se	3,125 75	"
2,746	Gordon & Munday	Pleasureville	Henry	Dwelling	1,000 00	"
3,081 720	Barnes & Yocum	Louisville	Jefferson	Merchandise	6,375 00	"
1,869	L. Oppenheimer	Owensboro	Daviess	Merchandise	1,800 00	"
4,151	Smith & Simmons	Hebron	Boone	Dwelling, barn and cont.	55 00	Lightning.
3,376	Wm. Garnett	Cynthiana	Harrison	Dwelling and furniture	6,000 00	Fire.
4,183	W. H. Kendall & Co.	Owensboro	Daviess	Merchandise	1,600 00	"
398	W. H. Cushenberry	Auburn	Logan	Horse	200 00	Death.
1,751	C. & H. Denenger	Owensboro	Daviess	Dwelling and store	2,153 70	Fire.
3,943	Jones & Branham	Covington	Kenton	Merchandise	2,720 45	"
30	M. S. & W. S. Dehony	Louisville	Jefferson	Live stock	200 00	Transp'tn.
185	Joel Hays	Berry's st'a	Harrison	Live stock	167 53	Death.
1,402	W. B. Oldham	Newcastle	Henry	Dwelling, out b'ds and cont.	200 00	Fire.
3,220	J. F. Overton	Garnettsville	Meade	Dwelling and provisions	1,250 00	"
2,451	John A. Dowell	Big Spring	Breck'ge	Dwelling, barn and cont.	450 00	"
5,139	W. H. Carr	Frankfort	Franklin	Dwelling	700 00	"
198	Nat. Horse. In. Co.	Louisville	Jefferson	Live stock	288 50	Death.
40	L. B. Bates	Shelbyville	Shelby	Marine	150 00	"
5,509	J. S. Reinhart	Paducah	M'Crack.	Merchandise	1,000 00	Fire.
3,096	R. L. Young	Paducah	M'Crack.	Merchandise	371 90	"
1,183	J. R. Hooks	Smithland	Livings'n	Furniture and liquors	50 00	"
3,734	R. B. Jamieson	Irving	Estill	Hotel and furniture	12 00	"
4,573	J. W. Vanhook	Paris	Bourbon	Dwelling, barn & con	6,000 00	"
473	Henry Knowblow	Louisville	Jeffer'n	Live Stock	240 00	Death.
498	W. & H. Same	Louisville	Jeffer'n	Live Stock	73 00	"
500	W. & H. Same	Louisville	Jeffer'n	Live Stock	73 00	"
449	McGowan & Ware	South Union	Logan	Live Stock	131 00	Theft.
324	Nat. Horse In. Co	Louisville	Jeffer'n	Live Stock	300 00	Death.
5,266	L. C. R. Wilson	Catawba	Pendl'n	Dwelling and Furniture	600 00	Fire.
4,422	Thomas P. Lewis	Bardstown	Nelson	Barn and contents	700 00	"
4,975	Sam. E. Walker	Brooks' St'n	Bullit	Dwelling and contents	498 00	"
44	F. M. Tranny	Concord	Lewis	Marine	300 00	Part pay't.
4,996	Hugh English	Palma	Marshall	Tobacco Barn and Tob'co	800 00	Fire.
2,394	B. S. Hampton	Woodburn	Warren	Dwelling	48 00	Tornado.
47	E. & T. H. Richardson	Shelbyville	Shelby	Live Stock	115 00	Transpt'n.
21	G. McCallum & Co	Louisville	Jeffer'n	Produce	3,506 28	Marine.
3151	James A. Clark	High Grove	Nelson	Dwelling, barn & con	13 00	Tornado.
3,482	Charless Cross	Louisville	Jeffer'n	Dwelling and shop	8 00	Fire.
3,610	Manlius Cave	Bullittsville	Boone	Merchandise	365 00	"
2,854	G. D. Pierce	Munfordvl	Hart	Dwelling and contents	221 00	"
243	Nat. Horse In. Co	Louisville	Jeffer'n	Live Stock	167 91	Death.
4,487	Dr. A. Crawford	Bardstown	Nelson	Dwelling	200 00	Fire.
521	W. W. Evans	Franklin	Simpson	Live Stock	10 00	Recovery.
5,486	W. B. Strode	North Fork	Mason	Dwelling and contents	2,346 00	Fire.
3,843	J. A. Thomas	Hartford	Ohio	Merchandise	300 00	"
576	John A. Miller	Paducah	M'Crack'n	Dwelling	484 25	"
5,728	J. A. Melton	Cairo	Henders'n	Dwelling and contents	15 00	"
2,155	J. M. Campbell	Hawesville	Hancock	Dwelling and furniture	1,000 00	"
42	M. S. Dehoney & Bro	Louisville	Jefferson	Live Stock	341 80	Transp'tn.
5,217	Sallie Matlock	Woodburn	Warren	Dwelling	1,000 00	Fire.
4,289	A. W. Fryear	Boston	Nelson	Merchandise	15 00	Tornado.
4,288	Joel Blackwell	Westernburg	Crittend'n	Tobacco-stem'y & Tobacco	3,133 00	Fire.
4,361	W. I. Landram, Sec	Lancaster	Garrard	Masonic Lodge	666 00	"
5,244	S. D. Winterbower	Garnettsville	Meade	Dwelling and outbuildings	30 00	Tornado.
15	M. S. Dehoney	Louisville	Jefferson	Live Stock	41 35	Transp'tn.
2,498	S. Marelin	Springfield	Wash'ton	Dwelling and furniture	64 00	Fire.
383	Edmonson & Fields	Georgetown	Scott	Live Stock	300 00	Death.
473	W. J. Bradford	Glasgow	Barren	Dwelling	50 00	Fire.
223	R. C. Harris	Lebanon	Marion	Hotel and saloon	677 00	"
3,364	E. L. Grant	Petersburg	Boone	Dwelling and outbuildings	20 00	Tornado.
4,178	Norman & Vanb'sn	Henderson	Henders'n	Storehouse	1,050 56	Fire.
4,916	Robert Easton	Deposit	Jefferson		500 00	Fire.

The above 106 Losses, amounting to $85,552 57
Have all been Promptly Paid.

And the Company was never better able to meet the wants of its Policy holders than at the present time.

Losses Adjusted and Due,	None.
Losses Adjusted and not Due,	$5,219 25

JOHN S. VAN WINKLE, Pres't.
W. P. LEDWICH, Secretary.
my29 deod&w1

GRAINGER & CO.,

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

TENTH STREET, BET. MAIN AND RIVER,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

STEAM Engines and Machinery for Grist Mills, Circular Saw Mills, &c., &c.

Engines and Machinery for Distilleries,

to mash from 50 to 500 bushels.

Tobacco Screws, Boilers and Castings to order.
mh19 d1&w3m

McCormick's Mowers & Self Rakers.

WE are agents for these celebrated machines, and are now ready to fill all orders at factory prices. Every machine warranted. Send your orders to
SAMUELS & SAYERS,
my15 w4* Sayers' Depot, Ky.

J. L. MASON & CO'S

GREAT AMERICAN

HOG CHOLERA CURE,

—AND—

PREVENTIVE.

WE offer the above remedy as being fully capable of arresting any epidemic of hog cholera, and prompt in giving relief when properly administered
☞ We have never known it to fail.
Nothing will make hogs so thrifty as this remedy.
J. L. MASON & CO.

FOR SALE BY

MONTGOMERY & CO.

No. 133 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE KENTUCKY.

J. FRED. HIKES,

General Agent, and Agent for the sale of County a d State Rights. oc19 wil

STOLEN—$50 REWARD—The undersigned will pay a reward of $50 for the recovery of a mule, saddle and bridle, stolen from his premises, two and a half miles above the city, on the Kentucky side, on Sunday, the 12th of May. The animal is a dark iron gray, or mouse gray colored mare mule, from 15½ to 16 hands and one inch high, and three years old. The saddle is a "Texas tree," covered. Any information will be thankfully received and the above reward will be paid for the delivery of the mule at my farm in Henderson county, Ky., two and a half miles above Evansville. WM. L. BUTLER. je12 w2

Smithfield College, Ky.

THE trustees desire to call the attention of teachers to this institution, in order to secure a principal. A very fine opening is now offered to one willing to make an investment, and capable of conducting a first-class school. The location is on the Frankfort railroad, thirty five miles east of Louisville. The building is an elegant two story brick, with rooms admirably arranged, and capable of accommodating 150 pupils. Apply to or address TRUSTEES, or RICH'D VALENTINE, Smithfield, Ky. my3 d&w2*

CANCER!

TO persons afflicted with this terrible disease, I will say that I have a remedy that has never failed, when properly applied, of effecting a speedy and radical cure. And, as an evidence that I do not wish to deceive any one, I furnish my own medicines, apply it myself, and make no charge until a permanent cure is affected. For further particulars call in person or address DR. KELLOW, No. 369 West Chestnut street, cor. Fifteenth, Louisville, Ky. mh16 d&w6eow3m

ROPER'S BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT-GUN.

FIRING four shots in two seconds, using common ammunition. Manufactured by Roper Repeating Rifle Company, Amherst, Mass.
JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SON, Agents,
je7 deod&w4m 186 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

DR. GEOGHEGANS'

HYDROPIPER

Is the Most Remarkable

BLOOD PURIFIER

The world has ever known.

Now is the Season to Use Such Remedies.

NO family should be without it in their houses. Take it yourself; give it to your children; it will cure their sore eyes, their sore throats, their boils, their sores and their pimples.

☞ For sale by all Druggists.

J. B. WILDER & CO.
my9 d&w6m

A Rare Chance!

GUNSMITHS, ATTENTION.

THE subscriber offers for sale his gunshop, together with a large and well-selected stock of guns, pistols, revolvers, ammunition, &c., doing a fine business, and the only establishment of the kind in the thriving city of Murfreesboro, Tenn., 32 miles southeast of Nashville. The owner is declining business on account of ill health. For further particulars address for one month to W. C. DICKINSON,
my8 dtw&wt Box 34.

W. P. B. KENNEDY. WM. STUBER.

KENNEDY & STUBER,

STAIR BUILDERS,

Keep constantly on hand and make to order

Balusters, Newels, Railings, &c.,

S. W. cor. Fourteenth and Grayson Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ All orders promptly and satisfactorily led
ap25 deod&weow3m

WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMEN—Everywhere, Ladies and gentlemen—$100 to $250 per month—to sell the GENUINE COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, quilt, braid, and embroider. The cloth cannot be pulled apart even after cutting across the seam every quarter of an inch. Every machine warranted three years. Send for circulars and terms to agents, or call at McDowell's Block, cor. Fourth and Green streets, Louisville, Ky.
SLISS & McEATHRON,
my1 w6m General Agents.

WANTED—PERSONS IN EVERY COUNTY [illegible] to buy an interest in the manufacture and sale of the Aurora Oil—the cheapest and best light in the world—superior in every respect to [illegible] oil. It is non-explosive it will burn longer, and give a per cent. better light does not smoke or smell, and will not grease or stain the finest linen. It can be manufactured at less than one-half the cost of coal oil. One man can make 3 barrels per day and no machinery required. A single county is a fortune to a man of enterprise For further particulars, call on or address PASSMORE & SWAIN, No. 83 Third street, Louisville, Ky., or PASSMORE & SWAIN, Harrodsburg, Ky. my25 d&wtf

WANTED—AGENTS—100 first-class book agents, to canvass for the new work entitled WEARING OF THE GRAY, by John Esten Cooke, formerly of General Stuart's staff, and author of "Surrey of Eagle's Nest," "Life of Stonewall Jackson," &c., &c. In compiling this work, the author has avoided the dry details and statistics of official documents, and has furnished, in his most fascinating style, a series of personal portraits of Stuart, Hampton, Ashby, Mosby, and other Confederate celebrities, together with incidents and adventures of the late war, and thrilling narratives of the daring deeds, dashing charges, toilsome marches, wanderings and perilous sufferings of "The Boys in Gray," having all the authenticity of history and the interest of the most charming romance. This book is destined to have a larger sale than any that has been published in the last five years. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. One agent reports orders for 120 in one week; several for over 100. For territory apply at once to F. I. DIBBLE, Publisher, 234 Main street, Rankin Building, Room 9, Louisville, Ky. my6 deod&wtf

FOR SALE—CEDAR SPRINGS—This splendid place is now offered for sale. It is situated on the turnpike, five miles north of Scottsville, on the Louisville and Nashville road, and contains eleven hundred acres. The improvements are all of the very best: a large brick house of 13 rooms, servants' houses, storehouse, ice-house, barns, stables, with a large and choice orchard of apples, peaches, &c.; a never failing spring near the main dwelling, with three other springs on the farm, affording plenty of water at all seasons. Some three hundred acres is well set in grass, having groups of sugar and other forest trees interspersed through it. It is one of the most convenient and beautiful places in Southern Kentucky. For further information apply to JOHN H. PAGE, at the Boone warehouse, or GRANDISON STARK, on the premises. my11 d&wtf

FOR SALE—SHELBY FARM—I now offer for sale the farm upon which I reside, situated on the turnpike road leading from Shelbyville to the Shelby Station, on the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, 1½ miles from the former, and 7 miles from the latter place, containing 341 acres of first-rate land; 300 acres of which is in a fine state of cultivation; the remaining 40 acres a well set in blue grass, with an abundance of excellent timber for all practical purposes; also, an ample supply of good water. The improvements are excellent and in first-rate repair, consisting of a large commodious brick dwelling, and all necessary outhouses, for either convenience or comfort. Any one wishing to purchase a No. 1 farm, beautifully located and well improved, will call on the undersigned on the premises, who will take pleasure in showing any one over the same. Terms made known upon application to the undersigned. R. W. HALL. [illegible]

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND FRUIT FARM—situated on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads, at Beard's Station, 17½ miles from Louisville, and on a ridge or land 400 feet higher than the city, upon which fruit never fails. It contains 37¼ acres, 20 of which are in bearing trees of the choicest varieties, laden with fruit of every description; 17½ acres are in lawn, woodland, and pasture, and about two acres in garden, abounding in dwarf pear trees and every variety of small fruits and vegetables. The improvements are a frame cottage house, containing five rooms (neatly papered), closets, pantry, &c., and cellar beneath the kitchen; a detached cottage of one room; a detached house, containing two servants' rooms; spring-house, with a stream of purest freestone water; house (with storeroom above) full of beautiful ice; all requisite outbuildings; two fish ponds, and an inexhaustible stone quarry. A new turnpike road, now in progress of construction, will lessen the distance to 1 miles. Skillful physicians, various denominations of churches, the best of schools and seminaries, dry goods and grocery stores, postoffice, and Masonic lodge all near by, and the neighborhood of the very best. Possession given when desired. Apply on the premises to SAMUEL HYMAN.
my11 d1-my25 d1&w3wtjy1

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF OHIO RIVER LAND. I will sell for cash seventy Acres of land, lying on the Ohio river, six miles below the city. It is all in cultivation, and is entirely above overflow. The landing is good at any time of the year. This land is now under rent at seven dollars per acre. For particulars call at my residence, corner of Kentucky and Fifth streets. apl6 d&wtf JNO. W. HUGHES.

TAKEN UP—COLT—By Levi Garr, living in Jefferson county, on the road leading from Jeffersontown to Middletown, one black horse colt, one year old, a star in his forehead; near fore foot white, and near hind foot white, a little white on the right foot of the right hind foot. Appraised at $30. Also, one sorrel horse, about 8 hands high, shod all round; both hind feet with badly hipped in her hip; about 8 or 9 years old. Appraised at $60. Before me this 6th day of May, 1867.
15 w1* A. G. WATTS, J. P. J. C.

Builder's Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, Commissioner of Public Buildings, at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Arkansas county, in the town of DeWitt, until 12 o'clock MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for the building of a jail house in said town of DeWitt, of brick, two story high, one iron cell, with all fixtures, in strict conformity to plan and specifications filed in the office of the aforesaid Clerk. The work to be completed by the ——

All proposals will be subject to the rejection or acceptance of the County Court.

Bond with approved security for the faithful performance required.

Bids and all mail must be directed to R. L. Haller, Commissioner of Public Buildings, DeWitt, Arkansas county, Ark.

NOTE.—Time for completion of work to be agreed upon by the contractor and the County Court, at the July term, 1867. R. L. HALLER,
my15 w1y1 Commissioner Public Buildings.

BUENA VISTA SPRINGS!

1867!

THIS justly celebrated watering place, situated within five miles (by a good road) of the beautiful city of Russellville, Logan county, Ky., on the Louisville and Memphis railroad, within seven hours' ride of Louisville and fourteen of Memphis, is open for the season for visitors. Abundant and comfortable conveyance always ready for passengers from Russellville to the springs, in close connection with the day trains. Passengers leaving Louisville by the morning train can dine at the springs. Those leaving Memphis by the evening train may have comfortable sleeping cars to Russellville, and dine at the springs next day. The hotel building contains nearly fifty family rooms, besides many single chambers. The grounds are highly improved, and the most picturesque in the State.

Fine hunting and good fishing in the vicinity. The proprietors pledge themselves that their table shall be unsurpassed in the State, fully maintaining the world-wide reputation of Kentucky for abundant and good fare, generous and flowing hospitality. Very favorable terms allowed families desiring to avoid the heat and dust of the cities during the coming summer months.

Postoffice, Russellville, Ky.
e5 m3 PANKEY & HODGES, Proprietors.

A. H. CARDOZO. F. DROW.

A. H. CARDOZO & CO.,

TOBACCO AND COTTON FACTORS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

169 FRONT STREET,

New York.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Reference—Tucker & Co., Louisville; W. P. Mume, Cash'r First National Bank, Clarksville. mh27 w6m*

GO TO

McQuillan's,

Third St., bet. Market and Jefferson,

And See His Carriages, Buggies, &c.,

Before purchasing elsewhere. ☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice. ap22 deod&w6m

Daviess Circuit Court.

John Pope's Administrator, Plaintiff, vs. his Heirs and Creditors, Defendants.

Petition in Equity.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of John Pope, deceased, will file them, properly authenticated, with Wm. B. Pegram, Master Commissioner of the Daviess Circuit Court, on or before the 28th of August, 1867. G. W. RAY,
my29 wtd Adm'r John Pope, dec'd.

B. G. HENDRICKS. J. P. SMITH.

HENDRICKS & SMITH,

Attorneys at Law

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

REFERENCES—R. M. Gano, Centerville, Bourbon co., Ky; E. L. Huffman, Louisville, Ky. 1a30 w6m

CLOTHING.

Good News for the People!

GREAT REDUCTION

IN CLOTHING.

MAR STRAUS

WOULD inform his many old friends in the country and city that he has returned to Louisville, and will personally attend to their wants in the way of supplying them with the best and most desirable styles of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

My old friends and the public generally will find my assortment complete in all respects, and I shall take pleasure in offering them at satisfactory prices.

MARK STRAUS,
ap30 d1&weow4 N. E. cor. Market and First sts.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Dr. Shelburn

Is treating and proposes to treat all forms of diseases of the eye, and in no case that he undertakes, if he fails, shall the charge exceed twenty dollars.

Office and Residence at Sonora, Ky.,

On the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. my3 w6m*

HALL, MOORE & MILLER,

MANUFACTURERS.

WE are working over two hundred hands daily in manufacturing farming implements, machines, &c., and our facilities we such that we can and do sell our products cheaper than any other establishment in the United States; among which will be found—

Kentucky Harvesters, Combined Reaper and Mower;
Kentucky Broad-guage Reaper only, cuts seven feet;
Kentucky Clipper Mower only;
Two and Four Horse Lever Powers and Threshers;
One and Two Horse Chain or Railway Powers and Threshers;
Circular Saw Mills, 24 inch, for sawing cord wood;
Cast and Steel Plows, of superior quality;
Shovel Plows and Cultivators;
Corn Shellers, for Hand and Power, assorted;
Revolving Horse Hay Rakes, assorted;
Kentucky Cider Mills; also,
Buggy, Carriage, and Wagon Wheels;
Buggy and Express Bodies, assorted.

☞ Send for list of prices, or call in person.

Office and Wholesale Sample Rooms,

No. 179 Main Street, Up Stairs,

Between Fifth and Sixth streets,
will d1m&w6m LOUISVILLE, KY.

WEEKLY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - - JUNE 12, 1867.

Our Interest and Our Duty.

Every Kentuckian, not a madman or a knave, who contrasts the condition of the State with what it would be under Radical military domination, must earnestly desire to avoid such a change. There is nothing in the prospect that can be regarded as favorable to the happiness or prosperity of any class of our citizens.

As matters stand in Kentucky it cannot be gainsaid that there is greater liberty here than in any other State of the Union. There is perfect freedom of thought, of speech, and of the press; and no intolerance is manifested either directly or indirectly. Even in the case of that minority whose mistaken course threatens, in the opinion of the majority, to bring trouble upon the State, patient forbearance and respectful consideration are shown. Notwithstanding the persistent falsehoods of the Northern Radical press Kentuckians know that what we state is true, true beyond all question or controversy.

We submit the question, then, to all such as have been voting against the Democratic party, whether they wish this condition of things changed. Does any Kentuckian desire that our State shall become like Tennessee or Missouri, or that it shall be degraded into a military district, like one of the ten Southern States? Is it desirable, in the estimation of any son of Kentucky, that the perfect political freedom, to which we have referred, should have substituted in its place the arbitrary will of a military chieftain, in no way responsible to the people for his acts?

Kentucky is prosperous to a degree surpassing the expectations of those who were most sanguine at the close of the late struggle. Already the marks of a desolating war have well-nigh disappeared from her broad and fertile lands, under the influence of industrious enterprise and the beneficent auspices of free government. Her financial condition is sounder than that of any other State. We cannot complain here, as the people elsewhere complain, of onerous State taxes being added to and increasing the oppressive burden of Federal taxation. Can it be possible that any considerable number of our citizens are willing, for partisan purposes, to see all this prosperity blasted, as it inevitably would be blasted by Congressional intervention? The thing is impossible. None, as we have said, but a madman or a knave, would think of bringing upon the State, upon his fellow-citizens, and upon himself so lamentable a calamity.

It has been seen how the fair fields and sunny prairies of Missouri have become, under the curse of radicalism, little better than a desert waste. It has been demonstrated, under Brownlow's administration, that with her delightful climate and fertile lands, Tennessee is capable of being made a pandemonium. It has been proven, in the case of the ten States subjected to Congressional usurpation, that nothing can be more paralyzing to industry, more entirely antagonistic to prosperity than Radical military rule. The Southern States are, after two years, in a situation far worse, in every point of view, than at the time of Lee's surrender. Who, then, in his senses desires the inauguration of Radical rule in Kentucky? Who but a Judas would betray his State to the Congressional tyrants and oppressors?

Kentucky is ruled by white men. While her citizens recognize the fact that slavery is a thing of the past, and are disposed to grant the freedman all the rights and privileges proper to his new condition, they are of the opinion held by the fathers of the republic, that the control of public affairs should be held by the intelligent Caucasian race, to the exclusion of the ignorant and degraded descendants of Ham. We say Kentuckians hold these opinions, because we do not believe that any considerable number even of those whose votes have been recorded against the majority are in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality. And yet the express object of Congressional interference with Kentucky affairs would be to give the Radical party the ascendency by disfranchising a great part of the white voters, and enfranchising all the negroes. The idea is that by adding the negro vote to the Radical vote of the State, and dispossessing the "rebels," so-called, of their right of suffrage, Kentucky would be placed under the control of a Radical majority.

On the subject of national politics there is nothing to divide our people. With the exception, here and there, of a man, who, for sinister purposes, has made up his mind to aid in the sacrifice of constitutional freedom at the shrine of despotism, we venture the assertion that even those who, from misapprehension, have heretofore arrayed themselves against the Democratic party, are opposed to the legislation of Congress inaugurating, in a portion of the country, a tyrannical and oppressive government utterly unknown to the Constitution of the United States.

Seeing, then, that the people of Kentucky essentially a unit upon all material points, it is their interest as well as their duty to show themselves so in the eyes of the world. It is time that old prejudices were being sacrificed for the public welfare. It is high time that such as have suffered themselves to be deceived by the enemies of the State and of republican liberty into the belief that the Democratic party is a rebel party, should throw off the delusion which is intended to betray them to their destruction. The Democratic party is no rebel party. It is the party of the Constitution and of civil liberty.

By exhibiting an undivided front, Kentucky may defy the Radical power. Once satisfied that they have no party here, the Congressional leaders certainly will not dare to venture upon intervention with our affairs. If the people are but true to themselves, they need be under no apprehension of so great a calamity.

THE REIGN OF MAXIMILIAN.

His Barbarities—How will He be Treated.

A writer in the Boston Advertiser, "one who has resided in the City of Mexico many years," predicts that Maximilian will not be put to death, but treated as a prisoner of war, though he may encounter some rough usage before he comes within the personal control of Juarez. This, the writer thinks, would be good policy as well as magnanimity. He nevertheless draws a dark picture of the reign of Maximilian in Mexico. We quote as follows:

What claim has Maximilian for favor of mercy at the hands of his captors? None whatever. Thousands of innocent persons have been killed at his capital, and almost under his eye, for no other allegation than that they were Liberals. Many eminent Mexicans have been murdered by his creatures, or have pined away in dungeons without knowing the name of the accuser or the nature of the accusation. A public trial, as we understand it, where the accused has an opportunity to know the charge against him and prove his innocence, was a thing unknown in Mexico during Maximilian's "reign of terror." He has used for his instruments of cruelty and oppression persons having the worst elements of the Mexican character. Leonardo Marquez, now in command of the city of Mexico (if he too has not already been captured), is known by his countrymen as the "Hyena of Tacubaya," from the fact that he here made a general massacre of his prisoners. After the carnage was over, an eminent surgeon, Diaz Covarrubias, repaired to the spot and attempted to alleviate the miseries of some of the prisoners who were wounded. He was arrested, and kept a prisoner long enough to make it appear that he had never been a combatant, though he was a person of the highest personal character and of fine literary attainments. Efforts were made for his release, but Marquez responded to these attempts by having him shot for being a Liberal.

After the establishment of the government of Juarez, in Mexico, in 1861, there remained in arms against it, only Mejia in the North, and Marquez, the latter of whom, with a few men, roamed around pillaging and assassinating those who were eminent in favor of republican ideas, and were opposed to the supremacy of the clergy, whose green ensign he carried. Among the multitude of his victims was D. Melchor Ocampo, a retired minister of Juarez, who was murdered at his country house. A noble and refined gentleman, General Valle, fell a prisoner into his hands and was left hanging on a tree by the road-side. The dead bodies of these gentlemen were subjected by this fiend to unmentionable indignities. Marquez was the chief among the Mexican traitors who helped Maximilian into Mexico. He has been Maximilian's pet ever since, and has been decorated with all the titles of nobility which his master had to bestow.

Mejia is a savage Indian of the North, half brutal, and although somewhat trained by the French into what is called civilized warfare, is a worthy companion of Marquez and Maximilian.

PROSPECTIVE INFLUX OF CAPITAL—FORTY MILLIONS TO BE INVESTED IN TENNESSEE.—We learn, on excellent authority, that an association of Northern moneyed men have determined to invest to the amount of $40,000,000 in establishing manufactories in Tennessee, of which Nashville will get a large share. Mr. H. G. Scovel, as agent for the capitalists, is negotiating for the purchase of Rolling Mill Hill.—[Nashville Banner.

The Value of a Pardon.

As the Attorney General has commenced the work intrusted to him of deciding upon the meaning and legal effect of the reconstruction laws upon those against whom they are directed, it would be well for him to continue his labors and investigate the relation in which those who were engaged in the rebellion and who have either been pardoned by the President or have accepted the amnesty offered in his proclamation and taken the oath stand to those laws. It is an old established principle of justice and law that an executive pardon releases the individual to whom it is given from all the penalties prescribed by the law for the offenses of which he is guilty. If it does not do this then the pardon is worthless. If legislative malignity can reach behind the pardon to execute its vengeance and inflict pains and penalties, then the exercise of executive clemency is a burlesque and a farce. But this has not been the usage of any civilized nation. The opinions of the ablest jurists everywhere have consistently conformed to this wise and merciful rule, and our own Supreme Court time and again has decided that a pardon removes all disabilities and restores the offender to his civil and political rights, and that in the contemplation of law he occupies precisely the position he would have occupied if the offense had never been committed.

There is no restraint upon, or limitation to, the power of pardon in the Executive. He can pardon either before or after trial, and this unlimited authority is vested in the Executive for obvious reasons relating to the public good and State necessity.

No one will deny that if, when President Lincoln issued his proclamation of amnesty to the people of the Confederate States, the Confederates had accepted the offered terms and returned to their allegiance, the wisdom of placing this power in the hands of the President would have been universally acknowledged, for the war would have been immediately brought to a close, thousands and tens of thousands of valuable lives would have been saved, millions on millions of debt upon which we are now paying interest would have been avoided, and the Union would have been immediately restored. This simple illustration shows the wisdom of investing the power of pardon and amnesty in the Executive. The power may be sometimes abused, but in great emergencies it may, as it often has been, be used to save a nation from destruction and paralyze a rebellion.

But it appears from the terms of the reconstruction acts that those who have been pardoned, or who have accepted the terms of the amnesty, are to stand upon the same footing as those who have not. If they come within any of the proscribed classes, they are to be considered disqualified from voting, and are not to be permitted to register. In a word, their pardons are entirely ignored, and none of the advantages uniformly resulting heretofore from executive pardons are allowed them. This is a palpable violation of the plainest principles of law, an outrage upon the Constitution, an insult to the President, and an inexcusable wrong upon those who have been pardoned. It places the pardons upon a par with the paper upon which they are written. And this iniquity is sustained by bayonets, for it could not be sustained in any other way.

As the Attorney General is placed in charge of the proper construction to be given to the reconstruction laws, it does seem to us that he owes it to his reputation for honesty and legal knowledge to announce that the past actions of men who have been pardoned can not be brought up in judgment against them, and that their pardons have wiped out all of their delinquencies and placed them in the eye of the law upon the level with the most (so-called) loyal men. If he does not do so, he will be derelict in a solemn duty.

☞ In view of threatened Congressional interference it is of the utmost importance that the people of Kentucky should stand as a unit for constitutional freedom. There is nothing left to divide us. Slavery is gone without remedy; and the only great issue left is between a constitutional government and a government of Radical despotism. What Kentuckian prefers the condition of Tennessee under Radical rule to that of our own prosperous Commonwealth?

☞ Hon. Humphrey Marshall announced himself as a candidate for the Legislature from Henry county at New Castle on Monday last. His great talents would make him a valuable member, and it is certain that no man the people of Henry could elect could be of more service to the State. We presume there is little doubt of his election.

The Financial Difficulties at New Orleans—Condition of the First National Bank.

The report of the Special Commissioner of the Treasury Department on the condition of the First National Bank of New Orleans, has been received. The bank will be able to pay its Government indebtedness, (as its deposited security exceeds its Government deposits by $80,000,) and probably not less than seventy-five per cent. of its individual deposits. The bank is debtor to the Fourth National Bank of New York to the amount of $275,000. A large amount of the so-called assets of the bank is made up of fictitious items and shows rather a loose state of affairs for an institution claiming to be considered among the first of its class. Some of these items are as follows: The exchange account is shown to be $369,231 94, among which are the following:

Jan 4, 1867—Draft, F. J. Herron on Gardner Bacon, at New York, at 30 days, past due	$70,000 00
March 19, 1867—Draft, Cuthbert Bullitt on A. C. Graham, New York, 30 days, protested	65,281 90
March 19, 1867—Draft, T. P. May on A. C. Graham, New York, 45 days, cashed but never sent forward	125,000 00
April 8, 1867—Two drafts, Burke & Co. on Tilford & Bradley, New York, $50,000 each, cashed but never sent forward	100,000 00
Total	$360,281 90

In the schedule of "Call Loans" the following items appear:

Jan. 4, 1867—To F. J. Herron, indorsed by A. C. Graham	$50,000 00
Oct. 10, 1865—To F. J. Herron, indorsed by A. C. Graham	5,000 00
Sept. 14, 1866—To T. P. May and Gen. G. T. Beauregard, indorsed by F. J. Herron	40,000 00
Feb. 4, 1865—To C. W. Lewis, indorsed by A. C. Graham	5,000 00
Jan. 23, 1867—To A. S. Mansfield, with notes for collection as collateral	33,069 92
Total	$133,069 92

The total amount of call loans is $214,293 59.

Some of the resolutions of the Board of Directors are rather funny. Among others was one appointing an agent to go to New York to buy and sell gold for the bank, at a salary of $600 per month. A. C. Graham, who was President of the bank at the time of its passage, afterward resigned and was then appointed such agent.

ARKANSAS.

The Members of the Legislature on the Interference of the Military.

The members of the Arkansas Legislature have affixed their signature to the following protest:

Whereas, E. O. Ord, Brevet Major General Commanding, etc., did on the 15th day of April, 1867, direct Isaac Murphy, as Governor of the State of Arkansas, to notify and inform the members of the "Provisional Legislature" of said State that their reconvening is incompatible with the recent act of Congress, called the "reconstruction act," and that they will not reassemble; and whereas, Isaac Murphy, as such Governor, did, on the 26th day of April, 1867, publish an order whereby it was ordered, among other things, that such Legislature was disolved. Now, while we, the undersigned members of such Legislature, will obey the order of Gen. Ord, and will not attempt to meet again as a Legislature yet we respectfully, but earnestly, protest against any legal right or power in Gen. Ord to prevent the meeting of such Legislature, and that his order to that effect we claim to be unconstitutional and illegal; as also do we claim the order of Isaac Murphy, based on the request or direction of Gen. Ord as aforesaid. We claim and insist such Legislature was and is, in no sense "provisional," but the Legislature of the State of Arkansas, created and elected according to the forms of law and the constitution, and as such, had a right to meet when it did, and has the right still to meet at the time to which it adjourned, in July next.

And we respectfully request Gen. Ord to file this with the papers of his office to be preserved among them by the proper department of the Government.

What a Kentucky Woman Can Do—A Big and Profitable Day's Work—How She Fed a Captured Fawn, &c.

LITCHFIELD, GRAYSON CO., KY., June 1, 1867.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

As this is the season of the year that ginseng is dug, one day last week a woman living five miles southwest of this place, with hoe and basket in hand, went into the woods to dig for ginseng, and made a very profitable day's work of it. She dug and gathered 10 pounds of ginseng, worth $6 50; caught a young spotted fawn, which she sold to-day in Litchfield for $10; caught and killed 5 young gray foxes, for which the State pays her $5, and killed two black snakes and one rattlesnake. Can any hunter beat that? She took the young fawn home, and she having a young baby, nursed the fawn and baby from her breast at the same time. I am told it was a novel sight to see the baby and little spotted fawn sucking at the same time.

Yours, SNOOKS.

Crop Prospects in the South.

After a careful examination of our Southern exchanges we gather the following interesting facts in connection with the condition of the various crops:

KENTUCKY.

The Russellville Herald states that the farmers in that section complain that the wheat has been retarded in its growth and injured by the fly and the rust; that the cut worm has injured the corn, and the fly or bug has seriously damaged the tobacco plants, and that unless there is more favorable weather these crops will turn out badly.

TENNESSEE.

Reports from the vicinity of Memphis give favorable accounts of the wheat crop, and express the opinion that in Tennessee the yield will be equal to that of the remarkable crops of 1854 and 1855, but the Nashville Banner of the 26th ult. expresses the fear that the heavy and continued rains of the last few days will cause rust in the wheat and shorten the crop. The same paper states that the corn in that section is looking well, and that there is more growing than last year.

ALABAMA.

The Selma Messenger says that the crops are in fine condition, the gardens are affording an ample supply of vegetables, the wheat harvest is ripening and all things give promise of returning plenty.

The Elyton Herald reports that the rust has made its appearance in the wheat in central Alabama, and that considerable uneasiness is felt concerning the crop, which, if it escapes this danger, will be unusually fine.

The Mobile Tribune reports on the authority of a gentleman who had recently traveled extensively throughout South and West Alabama, and portions of Mississippi, that the crop prospects are very encouraging. He says there has been much larger quantities of corn planted than usual in those localities and that the stands are good.

GEORGIA.

The Albany News of the 26th says the recent rain has revived everything exceedingly, and cotton that last week was thought ready to die is looking finely. The wheat in this locality is now about all harvested. The yield in general is light, and the crop was also limited.

The Early County News of the 24th says the prospect of a heavy crop of corn and cotton was never better at this season. It also mentions a heavy hail storm in Calhoun county, which seriously damaged the cotton and corn and killed much stock.

A correspondent of the Macon Telegraph from Burke county says that crops are small, and that the recent cold snap has injured corn and cotton very much, but expresses the opinion that, with a favorable season, the yield of both will be heavy. The negroes are working well.

A correspondent of the same paper writing from Baker county says: "I never saw crops looking better than they do now. Great fields of corn and cotton meet the eye of the stranger on every road, looking bright and green, free from grass, and growing finely."

A correspondent of the Columbus Times, writing from Talbotton, says that wheat promises an abundant yield, and the crop will be the largest ever known. The quantity of corn planted is one-third greater than last year. The cotton prospects are bad, the plants being small and the stand imperfect. Some of the planters have not more than half a stand, and as it is too late to replant they are putting the ground in corn.

The Macon Journal has information from Southwestern Georgia, and particularly from Baker and Randolph counties. The crops in that section are unusually fine. The same is stated in regard to Putnam and Jasper counties. The danger is that the negroes who have contracted the habit of attending public meetings and neglecting their work, may become still more unmanageable and inattentive, and thus cause serious injury to the growing crops.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Mississippi Bulletin has information from different parts of the country that the crops are doing well. The wheat crop has been somewhat thrown back by wet weather, but an abundant harvest is confidently expected.

The Memphis Bulletin says that the States South have this year paid more than usual attention to grain crops and less to cotton.

TEXAS.

The Houston Journal says that the crops in that section are very promising, and that the yield will probably be better than ever before.

Information from Smith county as late as the 5th inst., is to the effect that the crop is looking well and growing finely. The freedmen are not doing well, but, under the influence of bad men from the North, are becoming insolent and indolent, and many of them are trifling away their time at political meetings. The fruits were nearly all killed by frosts.

The Austin State Gazette of the 18th, says that the corn is looking well and cotton promising, but that little could be judged or determined so early in the season. In northern Texas, in the vicinity of Jefferson, crops, with the exception of wheat, are good, the prospect for a large yield of corn was never better. Of cotton there is a good stand, and the crop looks well.

The Galveston Bulletin of the 24th of May has an article on the subject of the wheat prospects throughout the State. It says that the breadth of ground covered with wheat is larger than last year, and that the crop bids fair to be larger and finer than usual. It also states that an unusually large yield of apples and peaches is expected.

VIRGINIA.

It is reported that the wheat crop on both sides of the Rappahannock is very fine, but from many other portions of the State the accounts are not so favorable, and some apprehensions are entertained that the crop will be very short. In the section about Lynchburg there is promise of a magnificent yield. The Richmond Dispatch of the 27th says that the prospect is good for a better wheat crop than has been harvested for ten years, but the corn has been much retarded by cold and wet weather, and much uneasiness is felt by the farmers concerning it.

FLORIDA.

The Tallahassee Floridian says the crops in that State, so far as it can learn, were never more promising. There is a good stand of cotton, and corn is looking well.

A correspondent of the Savannah Herald, writing from Monticello, Florida, says that crops are excellent, and that if the people can manage to get half rations until they mature, they will make a very abundant crop of corn, and as much cotton as they can gather.

MARYLAND.

The Centerville Observer says that the prospect for an abundant yield of wheat in Queen Anne county is unusually flattering.

LOUISIANA.

From the Ouachita Telegraph we learn that the lands in that section have been badly washed by recent heavy rains, and that the crop prospects have been seriously injured. Much fencing has been swept away and fields badly cut up.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Sentinel gives a very discouraging account of the cotton crop in that section. It says that many of the planters in the cotton region have been compelled to plow up their first planting, and that the second planting has met with serious hindrances. The rains have been frequent and very cool. Not only cotton but corn is dying in the fields and not more than a half crop of either is now counted on.

Murder Trial in Bracken County Ky.

At the recent term of the Criminal Court of Bracken county, Ky., held at Brookville, a man seventy years old, named Hiram Thomas, was tried on the charge of murdering his wife, Margaret Thomas, on the 18th of March, 1864. The only witness for the prosecution was Isaac Davis, who testified that he was engaged by Thomas to shell corn; that most of the day on which the murder was committed he and others shelled corn in Thomas' barn; but toward evening he and Thomas took a lot of corn and went to the latter's house, for the purpose of shelling until bedtime. While they were thus engaged, Mrs. Thomas and Davis commenced joking the old man in regard to his partiality for other women besides his wife. The conversation was kept up for some time, Thomas who did not seem to like it, every now and then remarking, "I will kill." Davis who was shelling corn on the chime of a barrel, with his head partly in the barrel, stated that he did not pay any attention to the remarks of Thomas about killing, but was suddenly startled by the report of a gun, and turning around found the old man with his gun in his hands, and Mrs. Thomas leaning back in her chair against the wall, with her head partially blown off, and her pipe, which she had been smoking, still in her mouth. When the witness saw what had been done, he exclaimed "Hiram, you have killed Aunt Margaret!" to which Hiram replied, "Have I? then I will kill another;" and commenced reaching for another gun, when Davis ran out of the house and fled from the premises. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in August next. Strong efforts are being made to obtain a new trial for him. The condemned man has been a citizen of Bracken county thirty-five years, and always bore a good character.

Lebanon and Gallatin Railroad—Preliminary Survey Completed.

Captain McElfatrick with his engineering party, numbering some ten men, arrived in our town last Thursday, having completed the first survey of the proposed Lebanon and Gallatin Railroad. The route traversed by Captain McElfatrick is almost an air line between the two places, and is about 15½ miles in length. It crosses the Cumberland river at the mouth of Cedar Branch creek, near Coles Ferry, and crosses Barton's creek, first at Turner's mill; again at Wash Brown's spring; again about 150 yards above the confluence of Barton's creek and the spring branch running out of Lebanon and enters Lebanon south of the spring branch. The route passes through a rich and heavily timbered country, and it is estimated that it will not be very expensive.

Another survey, to go by way of Laguardo, will be commenced next week.

As soon as the surveys are completed, maps and estimates will be prepared, when we can give the probable cost of the road.—[Lebanon (Tenn.) Herald, June 1st.

Preparing for the Epidemic.

The following order has been issued by Gen. Sheridan:

HEADQ'RS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, May 29, 1867.

Brevet Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower, Commanding District of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have learned from a reliable source that yellow fever is prevailing in the harbor of Havana, Island of Cuba, and desire to call your attention to this fact, so that you may put the troops of your command in the best sanitary condition, as the epidemic may reach here at any time, owing to neglect of the proper authorities to establish quarantine regulations.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

IMPRESSIONS OF A KENTUCKY PHYSICIAN ABROAD.

Very Interesting Gossip.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

LONDON, May 10, 1867.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF THE ENGLISH.

I am fast getting properly on my feet, for although I have walked six or seven miles to-day, evening finds me fresh and buoyant in head and limb. We are the fortunate inhabitants of a cozy parlor and neat bedroom, on the first floor of good Mrs. Soker's quiet lodging house, in the genteel precincts of Cavendish Square. I came to London with the expectation of finding the English people brusque, curt, unobliging, but up to this time I confess all that I have seen has been of the opposite character. We came over in company with two young English gentlemen whose acquaintance we had made in New York, and who were unremitting in their attentions to us on board the steamer. Their parents called on us the day after our arrival and had us to dinner the next day. We were treated like old friends, and made to feel at home from the first moment that we entered their house. To-day I presented to Mr. Erichson my letter of introduction from our good friend Dr. Eve, and was received by the great English surgeon with much civility. He inquired cordially after Dr. Eve, of whom he entertains a high estimate, and asked me many questions about the condition of our country. He seemed interested in what I told him about the South. Mr. Erichson is a much younger man than I expected to see, appearing to be not more than forty, although I learn he is forty-seven or forty-eight years old. In appearance he is thoroughly English, polished and suave in manner, somewhat less than six feet in hight, broad-shouldered, well-formed and robust. His skin is fair, mouth of good size, eyes gray, hair darkish and a little thin on the top; his forehead is high, and his countenance luminous, genial and expressive. Having received from him notes of introduction to the physicians of St. John's Hospital, where diseases of the skin are treated, knowing his time was valuable, I took leave of him, to call on Dr. Fox, who also welcomed me cordially and placed himself at my command. Though still a young man, Dr. Fox is one of the editors of the London Lancet, and has written several works on diseases of the skin. In his hospital I have been fortunate enough to see two cases of leprosy, of which I have written out a description for my medical friends in Louisville, illustrated by photographs of the unhappy patients. The expression of their faces is eminently beastly. They look more like lions or elephants than like human beings. Leprosy is said to be on the increase in Honolulu and New Guinea, but appears to be dying out in other parts of the world.

THE GREAT CITY.

An acquaintance called on us to-day who has been just five days in England. It is his first visit to Europe: he is a young man of fair mind, and more than ordinary cultivation, and yet he is tired of London. He is bored by the city already, and pines for occupation! How strange! To me it is surprising that any one could ever tire of such a place. London is a concentrated world. What is it in the animal, the vegetable, or the mineral kingdom that you cannot hear, or see, or taste within it, provided that you have the means to secure its possession? I have often wondered how a man could endure life without some profession, trade or business, in perfect, aimless idleness, as some men do. Being in London, the problem is solved, the difficulty vanishes. A man might spend a lifetime here delightfully in seeing and studying the things around him, and never pine for other occupation.

We have visited

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

and spent many hours there. I confess myself wholly incompetent to give you any idea of this wonderful collection of beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles and plants from every quarter of the globe. It brought to my imagination the Garden of Eden, and the question started in my mind, how it was possible for our first parents to feel any curiosity beyond what might have been gratified in the study of this vast congregation of God's works. What "idle brains" these two people must have had to have allowed the devil to make "work shops" of them!

On Sunday we attended service at

ALL SOULS' CHURCH,

called "the extinguisher," from the resemblance of its spire to a candle extinguisher, and heard a sermon of moderate ability. The pews in this church are very uncomfortable, their backs being perfectly straight, and on a level with the back of my neck. Little people are lost in them. Six or eight little old women, dressed in black, and wearing white caps, flit about the aisles, to open the pew doors, and let the people in. The day was rainy, and the congregation small. Of thirty men whom I counted in front of me, twelve were more or less bald.

A DICKENS LECTURE.

We have just returned from hearing Dickens, at St. James' Hall, who has given his last reading for the season. On our tickets, for which we paid five shillings, we were requested to be in our seats by ten minutes to 8 o'clock. The reading was to begin at 8. The hall was well filled, but not crowded, there being about five hundred persons present. In the "sofa stalls," where we sat, and which are on the same floor with the speaker's stand, the women and men were all in full dress—the men in dress coats, white cravats, white or light-colored gloves, &c., and the ushers were likewise uniformed. The speaker came promptly to time, and was greeted with applause. Mr. Dickens is a dapper, little gentleman, about five feet nine inches high, and of slender form. He is nearly bald on top, though a thin growth of gray hair struggles to hide the summit of his fine head. Rather bushy locks of iron-gray side hair were brushed conspicuously forward beyond his ears, and his mouth and chin, were adorned with a handsome, rather wiry, iron gray mustache and goatee. His forehead is high, higher doubtless than it was in his youth, time in its flight having carried some of its front hair away. His upper eyelids are rather long and heavy, his eyes large, gray, merry and active, and he uses them much in giving expression to his thoughts, looking over every part of his audience. His brows are exceedingly mobile, and were brought into frequent employment. He was in full dress, except gloves, and that he wore a black cravat. In the left lapel of his coat he wore a rosebud and lilies of the valley, and on either little finger a ring—one diamond, the other of plain gold. He read five chapters from Dombey and Son, and Bob Sawyer's party, from Pickwick, which occupied two hours, there being an intermission of five minutes between the two pieces. Though he turned over the leaves of his book, he scarcely glanced at the page, and spoke in a purely conversational style, a little monotonous, but personating in manner each character as he proceeded. In the humorous portions he was possibly a shade finer than in the pathetic parts of his reading, though, when he described the last moments of little Dombey, you *saw* the sad, wan little sufferer passing away, and there was scarcely a dry eye in the assembly. Some ladies even sobbed; men rested their heads on the backs of the seats in front of them, and there was the air of the hour of death in St. James' Hall last night. I have never witnessed anything on the stage comparable to that scene.

Mr. Dickins is quick in his movements, a little stooped, has a great deal of manner, is perfectly at his ease, and smiled and nodded at some of his friends as he entered the stand. He was frequently interrupted by bursts of laughter, and the applause was loud and hearty. I remarked in his audience many fine looking men and women, and these English are certainly the largest people I have ever seen. There was, however, very little beauty present. So far as I have seen, the English women are neither so stylish as ours, nor in point of beauty to be compared with them.

GENERAL WIGFALL.

It was a pleasant surprise to me a few days ago to meet a familiar face on the street here, which I did in that of Gen. Wigfall. We last met before at Hardee's headquarters in North Carolina, and the Confederate flag was waving over our tent. Gen. W. is living in London with his family.

I was deeply affected by your account of the decking of the graves of our dear Confederate dead by the ladies of Louisville. It brought back vividly the memory of my many noble friends and fellow soldiers who are now wearing the gray in another world. I love them all as brothers, and when I thought of Cleburne, Henry, Gladden, Bell, Casseday, Jim Smith, Hewitt, Bowles, and many others who died under our flag, I could not restrain my tears.

Yours truly, L. P. Y. Jr.

Invitation to Breckinridge to Return.

We published the other day a telegram which asserted that Horace Greeley had written a letter to Gen. John C. Breckenridge, inviting him to return to the land of his birth.

We see another telegram, which asserts that President Johnson also has written to Breckinridge, inviting him to return from a voluntary exile to his native land.

This is right. We cannot spare such men as Breckinridge. We cannot afford either to have exiles from a "land of liberty," which has always prided itself upon being an asylum for political refugees, and whose birth into the family of nations was the achievement of "rebels." We, as a people, cannot afford to keep up foolish dissensions between the people or States. Our strength as a nation rests upon the corner stones of fraternity and union. These we *must* have in spite of the counsels of dangerous men. Men who are brave enough to take up arms for the defense of principles which they believe right, we cannot afford to drive from the country. We may need them some day to lead on the brave hosts of a *united people*.—[Evansville Sentinel.

The Suspension of Fraser, Trenholm & Co.

The London Times' money article of the 21st ult. says:

The suspension has been announced to-day of Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., American merchants, of Liverpool, a firm largely connected with operations in the Southern States. Annexed is the circular issued:

No. 10 RUMFORD PLACE, LIVERPOOL, May 21.

GENTLEMEN: It is with deep regret we have to inform you that we find ourselves temporarily unable to meet our engagements.

A statement of our affairs will be at once prepared and laid before you, and we entertain a confident hope of being able in a short time to discharge in full all our obligations. Meanwhile we solicit your forbearance, and remain your obedient servants,
FRASER, TRENHOLM & CO.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Hon. John Hu. Smith yesterday received the appointment of Judge of the Criminal Court for this county, in place of Judge Thos. N. Frazier, deposed.—[Nashville Union.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Matters and Things in Gotham.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

NEW YORK, June 1, 1867.

THE VOYAGE OF THE QUAKER CITY.

We have had a notable disappointment. Gen. Sherman had been expected in this city, on his way to Jerusalem, and he was to have had a dinner and a public hand-shaking, but the Indian troubles on the frontier have induced him to relinquish his foreign tour, so the dinner and hand-shaking are indefinitely postponed. The General's voyage was to have been made in the Quaker City, which is advertised to sail from this port to-day, upon a most remarkable pleasure excursion all round the shores of the Mediterranean. The company of passengers have reason to complain, I think, of failure of performance of contract on the part of the owners of the steamer. The inducements held out for the trip were varied, but chief among them was the "assistance" of Gen. Sherman and Henry Ward Beecher. The Brooklyn orator backed out some weeks ago, his novel in Bonner's Ledger demanding his presence in New York during the summer; and now Gen. Sherman withdraws from the expedition, leaving the Quaker City with no greater celebrity on her passenger list than Mark Twain, who cannot be considered a great card by any means. A voyage around the Mediterranean with Beecher and Sherman is one thing, and a voyage with only Twain is quite another. I should say that the value of staterooms would fall at least fifty per cent. in consequence of the loss of parson and general. When we consider the part of the world the excursionists are to visit, and the peculiar qualifications of Beecher and Sherman to render the pilgrimage at once delightful and instructive, their absence appears a matter of profound regret, not to say annoyance, to all who are going. The Quaker City will touch first at Gibraltar, and who could be so serviceable a *cicerone* as Gen. Sherman around the fortifications? The pilgrims will go to Rome, and who could present them so well as Beecher to His Holiness the Pope? Crete lies directly in the line of travel to Palestine, and in Crete a rebellion is in progress which Gen. Sherman might step ashore and crush out for the amusement of his companions.

Athens is not far off, and Beecher might preach from Mars Hill to the edification of the company and the intense astonishment of the Greeks. Thebes and Karnak are first class ruins, and Gen. Sherman is better acquainted with ruins than any of your European antiquarians. Constantinople has its slave market, where Beecher might cry aloud against the sin of selling pretty women into bondage. But wherever the Quaker City might have gone, had these celebrated men been on board, the visit would have been doubly interesting through Sherman's leadership and Beecher's expositions. And failing of these, the passengers, I submit have been rather badly "sold" by the getters up of the new *Voyage en Orient*.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The enterprise has been fairly set on foot of a magnificent bridge between this city and Brooklyn. The company has been incorporated, the charter obtained, the money subscribed, and the drawings executed. It only remains to select the points for the location of the structure, and the work will be commenced. The engineer and the president of the company were engaged yesterday in looking at the ground, and from their observations it is likely that the starting point of the bridge in New York will be from the site of the buildings now occupied by the Staats Zeitung and the Daily News, just across from the Hall of Record in the park.

In Brooklyn the bridge will strike the elevated ground near the junction of Main and Fulton streets. The bridge is to be higher above the water, longer from end to end and between the supporting towers, and wider in the structure than the great bridge of Cincinnati. The cost of course will be something immense, but the advantages to be derived from it are absolutely incalculable. It is computed that the increased value of real estate in Brooklyn will alone pay for the bridge three times over. So far from making the steam ferries less valuable property than at present, the bridge will probably greatly augment the already enormous travel and traffic that is daily carried on by the ferry-boats from the Manhattan to the Long Island shore, by enlarging the communications and making Brooklyn, for all practical purposes, a part of New York city. The greater the intercourse the more urgent need will there be for the boats. The bridge will probably be one continuous line of carriages, hackney coaches and light vehicles throughout the day, leaving to the boats the exclusive transportation of heavily laden wagons. It will occupy two or three years in building, but, when completed, it will be a work worthy of the greatest city of America and the mechanical genius of the nineteenth century, and the fame of the engineer will endure with that of Brunel and Stephenson.

A DISORDERLY CITY.

The people of New York seem wholly ignorant of, or indifferent to, the melancholy but indisputable fact that in no city of civilization is public order and human life more frightfully insecure than here. The spirit of turbulence and lawlessness is widespread, and manifests itself even in military organizations, which should be regulated by strict discipline or kept quiet by an *esprit de corps*. Two or three days ago there was a field day parade of a brigade, several regiments of which gained distinction in the army of the Potomac. They maneuvered for a time in Tompkins' Square, and alarmed the whole neighborhood, which is not the most orderly or respectable neighborhood in the eastern part of the city, by their altercations and fighting, and on the march along Broadway in the afternoon the men were continually falling out of the ranks in a beastly state of drunkenness. These are the men on whom we must depend for the maintenance of order, and the preservation of life and property, in case of riots like those of 1863. But the organized villainy of the city is more alarming than the unruly conduct of drunken soldiers. The Bowery at night is now lined with thieves, who defy the police, and a walk through that quarter is as unsafe as promenading used to be in Alsatia and White Friars. Nay, riding is no safer than going on foot. On Tuesday night of this week, a street-railway conductor was dragged from the platform of the car and beaten severely by a gang of scoundrels, who, after robbing him, went their way without molestation. Again the night following, in the same street, a second gang, or the same, stopped a car and went through it, robbing *all* the occupants. From one of them they took five hundred dollars. No arrests have been made, and beyond brief mention and indignant protest from the World, the press has remained entirely silent on the subject. Some months ago, when a train was thrown of the track and the passengers plundered by highwaymen in Kentucky, the journals cried out against the lawlessness of the West. These miscreants were convicted and punished for their crime. Now that the very same thing is done in the populous streets of New York, nothing is said about it, and no effort is made to bring the offenders to justice.

TAMMANY HALL.

The work of demolition is going on at Tammany Hall, and clouds of dust from the building fill the air all round the City Hall, to the general discomfort. The removal of Old Tammany takes away one of the last landmarks now existing of the generation which preceded us. No part of the city probably has known a more entire change during the past thirty years than Park Row and City Hall Square. In the palmy days of the old Park Theater, when Tyrone Power and Fanny Kemble used to convulse and thrill our grandmothers, and when Tammany was the seat of political power, the great bustling traffic of New York had not invaded these pleasant precincts, but kept itself within the space between Maiden lane and Wall street and the East river and Broadway. It seems odd to speak of these precincts now as "pleasant," but right pleasant they were, and a prettier place than the park of a summer afternoon in 183–with the nurses and children scattered about on the grass, and the equipages of the people of fashion who lived down on the battery whirling by—was not to be found anywhere. All Broadway between the Bowling Green and the park, was occupied by the retail fancy stores and the fashionable hotels, first among which was the "City Hotel," with its four stories of red brick and trees in front of it, and open stone portico whereon might often be seen the old negro family servants, who had come with "marse and missis" from the South in attendance upon the children. Ah, these were pleasanter days than we shall have again in our modern Babylon. As for the neighborhood of Tammany, it now unites all the elements of discomfort that belong to crowded localities of populous cities. The street is gridironed with railways, and the sidewalks are lumbered up with traffic, and the Park is trodden under foot of poor, dirty, shabby people, and Fashion has fled in affright to regions far remote.

PERSONAL.

The cable tells us of a rush of crowned heads to Paris. The Czar of Muscovy, and the Grand Turk, and the Austrian Emperor, and the Prussian King with his Bismarck, are coming together in strange conjunction at the glass building in the *Champs de Mars*. Of course this means something. Majesty does not mingle in this way without a purpose. In like manner, we are thrown upon curious conjectures as to the meaning of so many great personages congregating in New York. Hon. Galusha Grow is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and Senator Sumner brightens the Brevoort House with his presence. Beast Butler was seen walking down Broadway yesterday, and it was remarked that he lingered longingly over the display in Ball, Black & Co.'s windows. Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, is at the Astor House, having little to do at Richmond, and probably rejoicing that Gen. Schofield has taken the trouble of running the reconstruction machine off his hands. What is the meaning of this convention of Republican worthies?

COFFEE OPERATION OF A LOUISVILLE FIRM.

Wall street was commercially excited yesterday by the magnitude of a coffee purchase made by a Louisville house—Messrs. Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. An entire cargo of four or five thousand bags was taken by this firm. This is, perhaps, the largest operation of the kind ever made by a western house. It requires something out of the ordinary run of commercial transactions to create a flurry in Wall street, but the extensive nature of this purchase and the very low figure at which the article was obtained secured for it an unusual degree of attention, and elicited the gratifying remark upon the business energy of Louisville.

GODOLPHIN.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.—A very reliable citizen of Evansville, the Journal says, while passing along Sixth street, a few nights since, when near the corner of Walnut, saw a fire ball fall to the earth, alighting in the middle of the street. He approached the spot, and saw it on the ground, looking like a red hot ball, almost in a state of fusion, but feared to touch it or disturb it lest it should burst and do him harm. Passing that way next morning he found a puddle of water over the spot where the fire ball lay the night before.

STATE POLITICS.

[For the Louisville Courier.

Democratic Meeting in Henry County.

JERICHO, June 1, 1867.

Pursuant to a former call, the Democracy of Jericho precinct, Henry county, Ky., met on the first Saturday in June, in Jericho. Wm. H. Kalfus was called to the Chair, and J. S. Perry, Secretary. They then proceeded to select delegates to meet in Eminence on the second Saturday in June, to select a candidate for State Senate in this district.

The delegates were John P. Smith, John H. Hays, T. S. Drane, and R. W. Vance. Alternates, James Patterson, F. H. Goodridge, J. C. Bourne, and Edmund T. Berry.

The meeting then proceeded to select delegates to meet on the third Saturday in June, at Frankfort, to select a candidate for State Legislature for Henry county, Ky.

Delegates—J. P. Bourne, Wm. H. Kalfus, J. S. Perry, James Spergin, A. M. Gibbins, W. J. Smith, Dr. J. T. Ladd, James E. Goodridge.

Alternates—James Miller, Barner Harwood, A. M. Ballard, Thomas De Jarnatte, Thomas Winburn, Benjamin H. Spergin, Wash. Winburn, I. T. Spergin.

John P. Smith then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The last General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, did by their action virtually increase their pay as members of the same, in passing a bill to pay themselves in gold, knowing at the time of their election that the Government nor the State paid any of their public functionaries in gold; and whereas the constitution of Kentucky expressly says that no alteration shall take effect during the sitting of the session at which alteration shall be made; therefore

Resolved, That their action, as set forth in the preamble, was unwise, impolitic, uncalled for, and has no constitutional warrant.

Resolved, That as their constituents, being compelled by the laws of the land to take legal tender currency in payment of our debts, we do not think our legislators are a privileged class, and we protest against their action, inasmuch as the difference in gold and legal tender currency cost the State, or, in other words, the tax-payers, fifteen thousand dollars.

Resolved, That, whereas this same Legislature passed an act empowering the County Court of Henry to tax the people of Henry ten thousand dollars for internal improvements whenever any corporated company shall raise the like sum; now we protest against all such schemes of legislation, and ask our Senator and Representative to govern themselves accordingly.

It was then resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Louisville COURIER and Journal for publication.

JOHN S. PERRY, Secretary.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Democratic Convention of Shelby County.

A large meeting of the Democracy of Shelby county took place at the Court-house, in Shelbyville, on the 3d of June, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Legislature. The purpose of the meeting was explained, and some other remarks were made by U. M. Harwood, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, after which the meeting was organized by calling J. H. Magruder, Esq., to the chair.

On motion, M. T. Carpenter was selected as Secretary.

The basis of representation having been agreed upon, after some remarks by the various delegates, the chair announced that nominations were in order. Mr. Parker nominated Calvin Sanders; Mr. T. Merriweather nominated A. J. Roberts; J. S. Roberts nominated J. S. Morris; J. A. Middleton nominated Iven Hinton; Mr. Doke nominated John Wight.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the name of Mr. Morris was withdrawn.

There being no other nominations, on motion of P. J. Hickie, the Convention proceeded with the ballot.

The balloting was quite exciting, as the friends of the respective candidates manifested a great deal of zeal. On the sixth ballot Calvin Sanders was declared elected by two majority.

On motion of Mr. Daniel, the nomination was made unanimous.

In response to a call, Mr. Sanders came forward and made a few remarks, thanking the Convention for the favor conferred upon him, and pledged himself to battle bravely for the cause of the Democracy of his county.

On motion of Mr. Cook, it was resolved that a copy of the proceedings of this Convention be sent to the Louisville COURIER, Journal, and Shelby Sentinel.

On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

J. H. MAGRUDER, Chairman.
M. T. CARPENTER, Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Call on Dr. S. G. Cleaver, and His Response.

HARDIN COUNTY, May 30, 1867.

Dr. S. G. Cleaver:

DEAR SIR: The time having arrived when we should cast about in our minds to find one who is in every way fitted to represent Hardin county in the next Legislature, and believing, as has been urged by the Democratic press throughout the State, that we should select our ablest and best men, such as are equal to the emergency of the times, to represent us, we take this method to call upon you to become a candidate for that position, feeling assured that the whole county will acquiesce in our choice, not only because of your eminent fitness for the position, but that you reside in that portion of the county (south of Nolin) from which there has never been a representative.

We hope that you will respond favorably to our request.

Respectfully,
Jos. W. Hapin, H. C. Rawlings,
Eden Brashear, J. M. Wheeler,
Dr. R. D. Overstreet, T. J. Upton,
James A. Upton, Miles Elder,
John Tabb, Hezekiah T. Middleton,
Marcellus A. Lampton, and many others.

UPTON, June 1, 1867.

GENTLEMEN—Though unsolicited on my part to make the race to fill so responsible an office, and notwithstanding my profession as physician would seem to forbid my making such a race, yet I can not find in my heart a disposition to refuse a call to serve my fellow-citizens from any sinister or pecuniary considerations, and, therefore, return you my sincere thanks for the distinguished honor conferred upon me, and will consequently accept the honor of making an old-fashioned Democratic race for the seat in the next Legislature of Kentucky.

S. G. CLEAVER.

The Henry County Legislative Canvass and Hon. Humphrey Marshall.

NEWCASTLE, KY., June 5, 1867.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

At the urgent request of many voters the Hon. Humphrey Marshall has consented to become a candidate to represent the people of Henry county in the next Legislature. It is respectfully requested that the other Democratic candidates withdraw their names, and permit this distinguished gentleman to go alone before the convention. Mr. Marshall is also requested to address the citizens of Henry at Eminence, on Saturday, the 8th day of the present month.

VOTERS OF HENRY COUNTY.

Democratic Nomination in Madison County.

RICHMOND, KY., June 1, 1867.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

The Democracy of Madison county have nominated A. T. Chenault for their next representative in the Legislature. Old Madison may well be proud of her next representative, for she never sent a better man to the Legislature. We intend to give him 1,000 majority next August.

Yours, S. T.

A Despotic Order.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

It is difficult to restrain within the limits of rational discussion our indignation at the extraordinary order of General Schofield, which puts the whole civil system of Virginia—the courts, the police, the sheriffs, the constables, in a word, all the officials of the State—under the supervision, not simply of General Schofield, but of his petty satellites. A more despotic act we can hardly conceive of. If the Executive proposes to retain the respect of those who believe in "liberty regulated by law," he cannot much longer refrain from instructing his subordinates as to the limits of their authority. General Schofield may be a man of the purest intentions, and we certainly have no disposition to assail him; but this order is uncalled for and iniquitous, and embodies the very quintessence of despotism. We cannot, however, enter now into a discussion of its bearings and an exposure of its offensive provisions. Want of space compels us to defer that to a future day.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST'T,
STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, VA., May 28, 1867.

General Orders No. 31.

For the purpose of giving adequate protection to all persons in their rights of person and property in cases where the civil authorities may fail, from whatever cause, to give such protection, and to insure the prompt suppression of insurrection, disorder, and violence, military commissioners, to be selected from the officers of the army and of the Freedmen's Bureau, will be appointed and given jurisdiction over sub-districts, to be defined in the orders appointing them, with sufficient military force to execute or secure the execution of their orders.

For the purpose of suppressing insurrection, disorder, or violence, the military commissioners are given command of the police of cities and the power of counties, in addition to the troops that may be placed at their disposal; and all police officers, sheriffs, constables, and other persons are required in such cases to obey and execute the orders of the military commissioners.

For the purpose of protecting individuals in their rights of person and property, and of bringing offenders to justice, the military commissioners are clothed with all the powers of justices of a county, or police magistrates of a city, and will be governed in the discharge of their duties by the laws of Virginia, so far as the same are not in conflict with the laws of the United States or orders issued from these headquarters.

The military commissioners will make a prompt report to these headquarters of each case of which they may take jurisdiction, and the disposition made of such case. Where parties are held for trial, either in confinement or under bail, such full statements will be made of the facts in each case as will enable the commanding General to decide whether the case shall be tried by a military commission or be brought before a civil court.

Trial by the civil courts will be preferred in all cases where there is satisfactory reason to believe that justice will be done. But until the orders of the Commanding General are made known in any case, the paramount jurisdiction assumed by the military commissioners will be exclusive.

All persons, civil officers and others, are required to obey and execute the lawful orders of the military commissioners to the same extent as they are required by law to obey and execute writs issued by civil magistrates. Any person who shall disobey or resist the lawful orders or authority of a military commissioner shall be tried by a military commission, and upon conviction shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, according to the nature and degree of the offense.

This order will not be construed to excuse civil officers in any degree from the faithful discharge of their duties. It is intended to aid the civil authorities, and not to supersede them, except in case of necessity.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, United States army.

S. F. CHALFIN, Ass't Adj't Gen.

Slavery not Extinct.

"Mack," of the Cincinnati Commercial, writes from Florida that slavery still exists there, notwithstanding Mr. Lincoln's proclamation and the Constitutional amendment. The Seminole Indians, who inhabit the lower portion of the State—or the Everglades—have always held a number of negro slaves, and still hold them. Not long since a surveying party from Northern Florida went down among the Indians, and while there a number of negroes were offered for sale to them. The whites told the Indians that slavery had been abolished in the United States, but the Indians replied that it hadn't been abolished among them and couldn't be by any act of Congress. I have tried to ascertain about how many slaves these Seminoles have, but have not been successful. They have enough, however, to cultivate their farms and do much of the hard manual labor among them. The number is being increased by kidnapping. The late rebels, I am told, frequently kidnap negroes and take them to the Indians, to whom they sell them for a little in skins or game. The Everglades are occupied exclusively by the Seminoles, and are seldom visited by the whites.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We are pained to learn that Hubert McGoodwin, a son of our fellow-citizen, Major J. K. McGoodwin, was seriously injured on yesterday morning by wounds received from the horns of a vicious bull. Prompt medical attendance was rendered him.—[Danville Gazette, 5th.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

AN OLD CITIZEN SHOT

$2,000 Reward for the Assassin.

[From the Paris "True Kentuckian" Extra.]

Our readers will remember that on the 13th of May, 1866, Robert T. Armstrong was shot near this city by Robert Merrimee, an employe on the farm of Mr. John McClintock, near Millersburg. Armstrong had married the daughter of Mr. McClintock, against the will of her father; but although the affair seemed to have taken the usual course in such cases, by the reconcilement of the parties, some differences sprung up between them, which resulted in a suit for divorce on the part of the young wife, and Armstrong was forbidden the house. An attempt to see his wife was followed by a rencounter with Merrimee, in which neither was injured, but subsequently Merrimee attacked Armstrong on the street, shooting him through the head, inflicting a wound of which he died in a few hours. All parties connected, or supposed to be connected, with the affair (except Merrimee) were arrested and held to bail, Mr. John McClintock, the father, being put under bonds of $20,000 to await an investigation.

A second time has the hand of violence been laid upon this unfortunate family. This time, not openly as before, but in darkness and mystery, a deed of death has been perpetrated, and a father snatched from his family and from society. Under cover of the night, when all was still and calm around, as if no harm or wrong could lurk in such a tranquil scene, the bloody hand of some secret assassin was stretched forth to grasp at the life of an unsuspecting victim.

On Saturday night last, at about 9 o'clock, Mr. John McClintock was sitting in a chair in his room, at his home near Millersburg, his wife standing at the bureau close by. Both were preparing to retire to rest, neither dreaming of the awful danger at that moment impending over them; when suddenly as a flash of lightning from a cloudless sky, a shot was fired at the window, and the deadly bullet, speeding through the closed shutter, entered Mr. McClintock's side, passed entirely through his body, piercing both lungs in its course, and lodged in his clothes on the side opposite to that on which it entered. The agony of the wife in the sudden horror of this terrible visitation may be imagined, but cannot be described. Aid was summoned the moment her feelings recovered from the paralysis of terror caused by the swooping of the death angel so near her side that she fairly caught the wind from his raven wings; but though life still lingers in the stricken frame, it is deemed impossible that the victim can recover.

There is no clue whatever to the perpetrator of this murder; and though many wild reports are in circulation, we believe that suspicion has as yet settled definitely upon no one. The whole affair seems shrouded in impenetrable mystery, as no one seems to know any cause which might possibly impel even a reckless and revengeful man to such a deed. An examination of the premises showed the grass trodden behind a bush near the back porch. Here the assassin had evidently lain in wait for his victim, and must therefore have been aware of his habit of visiting that spot after nightfall. Farther than this, nothing positive is known concerning the murderer or his movements.

Mr. McClintock had amassed a large fortune, and is one of those farmers and stock dealers who have given a world wide reputation to Bourbon county. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his case excites the deepest sympathy in the community. His only daughter, Sally McClintock, (our court having a short time since changed her name from Armstrong to her maiden title,) was visiting in Richmond, Kentucky, at the time.

Messrs. John Rodman and J. A. Dawson, Democratic candidates who spoke at Millersburg that evening, were sent for, and Mr. Rodman drew up Mr. McC.'s will.

The relatives and friends of the unfortunate man offer a reward of $2,000 for the arrest of the murderer.

A Young Man Arrested for Forging the Name of His Mother-in-Law, and Defrauding other Parties to the Amount of $65,000.

[From the Hartford (Conn.) Times, May 27.]

On Saturday afternoon last, G. Burton Buell was arrested in New York for forging the name of Mrs. E. G. Ripley, of this city, and defrauding other parties to the amount of $65,000 or more. Mrs. Ripley was his mother-in-law, and on leaving for a visit to her daughter in Chicago, she entrusted a box of bonds, certificates of stocks, &c., with Buell, with instructions that he should leave it with Mr. Roland Mather, of this city.

Buell did not follow the injunction of his mother-in-law, but opened the box, and during the past few months operated upon its contents. He pledged bonds and stocks for loans to Mr. Sylvester L. Woodhouse, a broker of New York, and formerly a clerk in the Exchange Bank of this city, and to Messrs. Graves and others, large cotton dealers, with whom Buell had been dealing largely.

Buell not only left Mrs. Ripley's bonds and certificates with those parties, but he, as alleged, forged Mrs. Ripley's name to a power of attorney authorizing the transfer of this valuable property; and did transfer it, as the legally appointed attorney for Mrs. Ripley.

On the 9th of May Mr. Woodhouse came to Hartford to secure the proper transfer of certain stocks to his name and to Graves & Co. He showed the necessary certificates, and transferred one hundred and sixty shares of the Ætna Fire Insurance stock, sixty-two of Hartford Carpet Company, thirty First National Bank, twenty-eight Phoenix Bank, and fifteen Farmers' and Mechanics'—making in value a total of about $65,000. In addition to these stocks there was also between thirty and forty shares of the Connecticut River Railroad stock and twenty shares of Panama Railroad stock. The latter, it is said, was not transferred.

These facts became known to the trustees or administrators of Mr. Ely Ripley's estate, Messrs. Roland Mather, Henry Keeney, and others. They took measures to advise Mrs. Ripley, who at once declared that she had made no transfers, and had authorized no one to make any in her name. She applied to Buell, who acknowledged what he had done, and the banks here who had been defrauded had him arrested on Saturday afternoon last. He is held in New York under the laws of that State, he having committed the crimes there. The forged certificates are dated in November and January last.

Mrs. Ripley asked Buell, some time since, if he had deposited her box with Mr. Mather. He replied that he had not, for the reason that he had lost the key to his safe, in which it was locked. Mrs. R. thought this story was all correct.

In addition to this, it is reported that a forged note of $11,000 is held by a bank in Northampton, in which Buell is involved, and also one for $5,000 by one of our city banks. Still other forgeries, it is said, have come to light in New York since his arrest. He was the New York agent for the well-known Florence Sewing Machine of Northampton, with a salary of $5,000, but lately resigned that position.

This blow comes with crushing effect upon influential and estimable citizens here who are nearly related to Mr. Buell. They justly feel that an inordinate passion for speculation, and making vast gains upon great operations, have led their friend and relative into errors which are of greater magnitude than he supposed them to be.

The Proposed Railroad from Louisville to Danville.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

FISHERVILLE, KY., May 28, 1867.

The subject of a direct line of railroad from Louisville via Danville and Somerset to Cumberland Gap is, I am glad to see, being agitated. The importance of this road to the people of Kentucky, and especially to the future growth and prosperity of Louisville, cannot be too highly appreciated. To a disinterested spectator it would seem strange that Louisville and the people of a large part of the most beautiful and fertile lands of Kentucky should not long since have taken advantage of this route to communicate with the South. It is true. I believe that another road is being constructed, or is contemplated from the Gap to intersect with the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville road. But this route necessarily excludes from railroad communication with Louisville some of the most fertile counties in the State—not to speak of the great objection of being so circuitous as to forever be unable to compete with a direct line from Cincinnati to the gap. One thing is pretty certain—if Louisville does not at once take some step toward constructing this road, Cincinnati will. In the present emergency when other cities are exerting themselves to secure the trade that is of vital importance to us, let us take example by what has been done, benefit by past experience, and gather up the converging lines of Southern travel at whatever point we can reach quickest and most unembarrassed by conflicting interests of other cities; and by the judicious expenditure of a comparatively small amount of money, and its investment at the proper moment, render hundreds of miles of said road subservient to the interests of Louisville, instead of being directly antagonistic to it, which it will be if we fail to make this road at some early period. Where is the nearest point that these converging lines of roads concentrate? Look at the map and you will agree with me that Chattanooga via Knoxville is the point. At this city roads concentrate from East Virginia, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and we secure the advantage of all these different lines of travel by making this road.

Let us seek this center quickly where so many lines of Southern travel can be made tributary to our interests, and which is our legitimate territory, before it is made the spoil of some other city, which, by its enterprise, will leave us in the background. Even now Cincinnati has an eye to this line, and rest assured, if we do not act quickly, the opportunity will be forever lost. Let meetings be held in each county along the proposed route, and the money raised, if need be, by direct taxation. Let Louisville make the initiatory step, and guarantee such a sum as will stimulate the country people to push the undertaking through to an early and successful completion.

Respectfully, W. T. T.

The Liquor Question in Boston.

On Friday last the State constables paid a visit to several club houses in Boston, which heretofore have not been restricted in regard to the dispensation of liquor, and seized all found in the different houses. On the night previous, about $3,000 worth of wines and liquors were seized at the Marlboro House. The Boston Post says:

The State constable has notified the proprietors of lager beer saloons to stop the sale of that beverage. Our Teutonic population are in a maze of astonishment, and cannot understand why they are to be thus summarily deprived of their favorite mugs of lager.

THE MOBILE RIOT.

Reports of Generals Pope and Swayne and Colonel Shepherd.

HEADQ'RS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA,
ATLANTA, GA., May 23, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit enclosed the report of Generals Swayne and Dunn concerning the late riot in Mobile, Alabama, as also the report of Colonel Shepherd, 15th Infantry, commanding the post. You will not fail to notice some (though not important) discrepancies in these two reports.

One thing is manifest, and that is, that the Mayor, Jones M. Withers, though everybody (and no doubt himself included) apprehended disturbance during Judge Kelley's speech, instead of being present with the necessary police force and arrangements to keep the peace, went off to his house, a mile and a half distant, because, probably, he supposed the sentiments of the speaker would not be pleasant to him, and left the peace of the city in the hands of a Chief of Police who either sympathized with the rioters or was wholly inefficient. It certainly is not to be attributed to the zeal or conduct of either of these functionaries that the riot did not assume formidable proportions. I have therefore removed both, not only on account of their criminal misconduct on this occasion, but because there is not likely to be confidence or any security whatever hereafter whilst they retain their offices.

I have appointed Mr. Horton, a much respected Union man of Mobile, Mayor, and Colonel Dunn, formerly of the army, but for the last year a citizen of Mobile, Chief of Police.

I will remodel the entire police force and probably change the Board of Aldermen in a few days.

Colonel Dunn I know well personally, as he served for a long time under my command, and whilst he is Chief of Police I will guaranty that there will not be another riot in Mobile.

The instigator of the late riot, or rather the most conspicuous actor in it, is in confinement at Fort Gaines, and will be tried by military commission. The civil authorities released him on bail. Active measures are being taken to arrest the other parties concerned. Until the new city government is fully installed and in successful operation the military authorities will control the police of the city.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN POPE,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A., Commanding.

Gen. U. S. GRANT, General-in-Chief, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

GENERAL SWAYNE'S REPORT ON THE MOBILE RIOT.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ALABAMA,
MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 20, 1867.

Major General John Pope, Commanding Third Military District, Atlanta, Georgia:

GENERAL: Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you the report of Colonel O. L. Shepherd, 15th United States Infantry, commanding officer at Mobile, upon the recent riot in that city.

Immediately upon hearing of the outbreak I proceeded to Mobile, in company with Brevet Brigadier General William McKee Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate General, and made personal inquiry into what had occurred.

So far as I can learn, the disturbance was not apprehended or deliberately planned, unless, possibly, by a small party of ruffians, such as are usually found in cities. Nor do I find that after it commenced it was participated in by a large number of persons, but that, on the contrary, the scene was hastily abandoned, except by the police, and by such parties of freedmen as gathered together for defence or from confusion or excitement.

It seems that the speaker having been for some time interrupted by persons who should have been immediately removed, a single arrest was made. This was accompanied by the discharge of a pistol, after which a number of shots were fired at the stand occupied by the speaker and his friends. After a momentary lull, a large number of additional shots were fired, apparently without vindictive purpose, the weapons, so far as known, being pointed in the air.

I do not find that a greater charge than timidity or insufficiency can be sustained against the police authorities of the city of Mobile. At the same time, freedom of speech and public order have been greatly outraged in that city by an element which is active in the spirit of the rebellion, and presumes upon the sympathy of the police in this regard. This is supported by the antecedents of the police, and by the fact that but a single arrest was effected on the night of the disturbance.

Sincere and earnest apprehension was expressed to me lest a collision of races, extended and disastrous, and involving with the fate of the colored people that of the Union men in sympathy with them, should grow out of the impulse given by the recent outbreak.

To prevent the possibility of this, I directed the post commandant to assume the maintenance of public order, to place guards at the headquarters of the different fire companies, to suspend the entire police force and reappoint only such as were known to be trustworthy, and to summarily punish all disturbers of the peace.

For the final suppression of the disorderly element above referred to, and to give confidence and support to those who have been heretofore the allies of the government, I respectfully recommend that the control of municipal affairs be transferred to persons well known for their continuous loyalty to the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WAGER SWAYNE, Major General.

This report is concurred in by Assistant Judge Advocate General William McKee Dunn.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF MOBILE,
MOBILE, ALA., May 17, 1867.

Lieutenant J. T. Conyngham, A. A. A. G., District of Alabama:

SIR: I have the honor, very respectfully, to submit the following relative to the disgraceful and criminal riot, resulting in murder, occurring in this city on the night of the 14th inst., when the Hon. Mr. Kelley, from Pennsylvania, addressed, for a few moments, the people of this city, at 9 P. M.

The address, as begun and continued, was dignified, pointed, calculated to arouse in the breasts of a free people feelings of pride and congratulation, while comparing the liberty of the present with the past history (six years ago) of our country, and, indeed, of the world.

And as the orator warmed in his theme, eliciting the applause of the large concourse of people, evidence of disturbance manifested itself in such a manner as to convince the speaker that there was an intention to silence him and *put him down*, by a lot of men present for that object and no other.

At this juncture the orator bid defiance to being silenced in free speech affecting the welfare of a freed people, both white and colored, as against a recurrence of enslaved opinion and action existing heretofore in this portion of our country, whereupon a commotion began opposite the speaker's stand, nearly across the street, between the Chief of Police and a man named David J. Tiles, notorious for violence in word and action, and who, while then scuffling with the Chief of Police, discharged his pistol in the direction of the speaker's stand, occupied by friends, reporters of the press of this city and elsewhere, and the band of the 15th infantry, under charge of Lieutenant Johnson, acting adjutant.

After the first shot there seemed to be an interval of four or five seconds, during which there were frantic efforts on the part of the crowd to break away from the scene, after which about a dozen more shots were fired from the vicinity of the fracas, apparently in the direction of the speaker's stand, causing the wildest confusion and dismay, increased by the sudden ringing of the fire-alarm bells.

A great number of shots were then made in return—right and left and front.

Most of these shots were evidently fired in the air, with the design, probably, to show that they were armed.

All, both white and colored, dispersed in a panic, also the gang of violent rowdies, who were present evidently for the object of breaking up the meeting.

In the melee quite a number of persons were more or less injured by bruises and slight shot wounds.

One white man and one colored are reported killed, and another white man considered as fatally wounded in the head.

All the occurrences of the meeting I was witness to. The horses in the carriage in which I was seated, standing in position to the right of the speaker's stand at the crossing of the sidewalk, took fright, and plunged into the space first made vacant opposite the stand, and then ran up Government street toward the camp.

Not wishing to leave the scene till the result should be somewhat known, I leaped to the ground a few steps from the speaker's stand, and made my way back despite the panic stricken populace.

Observing that all had fled therefrom, I turned and walked rapidly toward the camp, the streets near at hand resounding with the discharge of small firearms, and the alarm bells still ringing. On the second block from the scene I met the carriage returning, as the horses had become again manageable, and proceeded thence with great dispatch for the troops in camp, one and a half miles distant, who were held in readiness by the officers in camp, who had heard the firing.

The officers from other stations on duty at the post as members of a general court-martial promptly reported for duty with the command while it was being brought to the scene on the double quick step. This movement was aided by two street cars, obeying with alacrity orders to that effect.

The troops being posted immediately, the citizens found in the streets were ordered to retire to their places of residence, which they complied with. In the execution of all these orders much credit is due to the officers of the court martial above mentioned.

A few occasional shots were heard thereafter in the streets, more or less distant, occasioned, probably, more from alarm than otherwise.

The Hon. Mr. Kelley and his friends were found safely returned to their rooms at the Battle House.

His Honor the Mayor, J. M. Withers, residing nearly one and three quarter miles distant, up Government street, was then summoned, and he ordered his Chief of Police to search for, arrest, and take to the city prison David J. Tiles, the prime instigator and inciter of the riot.

Three squads only, of eight men each, in charge of an officer, were retained on duty after midnight, and until the departure of Judge Kelley, at 1½ P. M., next day. Since the riot there has been considerable apprehension felt between the white and colored population, owing in a measure, I am constrained to believe, to the unfair and inflammatory tone of the newspaper articles for some time past, which, to a dispassionate mind, seem to pander to the morbid cravings of a discontented people, averse even to the repression exercised by the impartial justice of the Mayor, J. M. Withers, who, I believe, is the only man in the city qualified by disposition in temper with proper direction the official acts.

Report was not made yesterday, for the reason given in a letter.

A public meeting was held at 4 P. M. yesterday, deprecating the odious outrage upon free speech, and to the prejudice of the more judicious, composing the main portion of the people, who, though well disposed, are, nevertheless, to repress and frown down the turbulent, who prowl about public places and utter spiteful [illegible] and threatenings against the state of things irrevocably settled by a war which they [illegible] shirked.

Should [illegible] excitement and apprehensions not subside, it may be advisable to have a troop of cavalry stationed here for the purpose of patrol, the city limits being so extensive, and the style of building presenting grounds and enclosures admirably adapted for sheltering the evil minded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. L. SHEPHERD,
Colonel 15th U. S. Infantry,
Commanding Post.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

BROWNLOW'S MILITIA ON THE RAMPAGE.

Murder of a Citizen—Other Parties Shot At—Ladies Insulted—Meeting of Citizens to Petition for Protection.

[From the Nashville Union, 31st.]

The citizens of Franklin county held a meeting at Winchester on Wednesday night, in reference to the conduct of the militia in that county. F. A. Loughmiller acted as Chairman, and W. J. Slatter as Secretary.

On motion, a committee of twenty citizens was appointed to inquire into and report upon the conduct of the militia, and to make suggestions as to the best course to be pursued.

The committee, after retiring, made a report, and thereupon speeches were made by Jesse Arledge, the chairman of the committee, Colonel Peter Turney, A. S. Colyar and Henry Singleton. The report was then adopted unanimously.

The report is as follows:

Your committee report that, upon examination, they find the following acts to be true: That the militia now located in this county, under one Capt. Kirkman, are committing depredations that call for prompt and immediate action. For weeks the conduct of this militia has been such as to deter many of our citizens from engaging in their ordinary pursuits, and in particular parts of the county, farmers particularly have been deterred from making any expenditure in the purchase or collection of stock to make a crop; and in portions of the county the indications now are that the crop will have to be abandoned, and will be entirely lost.

Several of our citizens have been driven from their homes, and for weeks have been hiding out. Within the last few days, the outrages of the militia have been of a much more serious and alarming character. They have been traveling over the country, pretending to be hunting arms, but they have, in the most violent manner, entered peoples' houses, insulted the women, alarmed the children, threatening to kill many persons.

Among the families thus outraged are Dr. Abernathy's, E. H. Poe's, Hampton's, and many others.

Only a few days ago they took an inoffensive boy, the son of E. H. Poe, a prisoner, carried him to camp and tied him and condemned him to be shot, and his life was saved by the intercession of a friend, making the young man promise, on pain of death, not to tell what had taken place.

Yesterday morning, about daylight, a portion of this militia went to the house of a peaceable, quiet citizen, James Brown, and upon a pretended acknowledgment, which they claim to have extracted from him, by falsely personating East Tennessee refugees, as to the part he (Brown) took in the war, they took him into the woods, utterly disregarding the appeals and cries of his wife and father, and put him to death in a most heartless and cruel manner. Leaving him dead, they returned to camp, only sending word to his wife that she could send and get her husband if she wanted him.

Other citizens were shot at, and the lives of many men have been threatened. Several of our citizens have been notified within the last few days, that they would be killed. And these things are all done, as is alleged, because of the part said persons took in the war, which has now been over more than two years, and for which the parties have all been pardoned, and have the pledge of the United States government, through its highest military officers, that they should be protected, having laid down their arms.

We further report that so far as the citizens of this county are concerned, and especially the men who were rebels during the war, the most perfect quiet and order prevails. Everybody, and especially the former rebels, have shown a disposition to obey the laws, no matter how onerous, never before witnessed in this country. It has been the constant remark of our Judges, to wit: Judge Hickerson, Judge Patterson and Judge Steele, all of whom have held court in this district, and all of whom were appointees of Gov. Brownlow, that they never knew a people more disposed to be law-abiding. The truth is, no one pretends that any man who was a rebel has committed any crime or done anything since the war for which he deserves punishment.

Your committee recommend, first, for the immediate protection of men who were in the Southern army and who live in the neighborhood where this militia is located, that they protect themselves by keeping out of the way of this militia for the present, even if they have to abandon their families and give up their crops.

Second. That a committee be appointed to draft a petition to the Federal Government, setting forth our grievances, and asking protection for our lives and property.

Third. If the depredations of this militia are continued, and our people are indiscriminately driven from their homes and murdered, and, after appealing in the most earnest manner to the Federal and State authorities, we can get no protection, we recommend that the people combine and protect themselves.

Jesse Arledge, Chas. H. Cherry,
Wm. F. Taylor, J. L. Baugh,
J. J. Williams, W. T. Faris,
Nathan Frizzell, John Burrough,
Tilman Arlege, M. Ransom,
J. C. Garner, J. W. Bone,
J. M. Pryor, Henry Singleton,
Wiley S. Embry, Aleck. Smith,
Wiley Sanders, A. S. Colyar,
E. F. Colyar, A. D. Trimble.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THADDEUS STEVENS.

Development of His "Mild Confiscation" Idea.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has written the following letter in vindication of his proposed policy of confiscation:

LANCASTER, PA., May 28, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Short as you letter is, I fear I cannot answer it without violating the injunction of my medical advisors not to become excited. You live in a region which was two or three times invaded by the armies of Jefferson Davis. In the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland, Adams, and York, they visited almost every farmer and other inhabitants, and plundered them of their horses, cattle, provisions, wagons and money when found, besides some detached cases. They laid in ashes one thriving village of six thousand people, and turned the inhabitants houseless in the streets to seek shelter in fence corners. No provision has ever been made, or is now making, to reimburse the plundered citizens. By the law of nations, a government makes no compensation for damages done by an invading army, unless such government be victorious, when it always provides by treaty for the payment by the vanquished enemy. A government which neglects to make such provision on behalf of its plundered citizens is basely negligent of its duty. A *quasi* peace exists between the late belligerents, the terms of which are dictated wholly by Congress, which is under the control of the Republican party. Nothing but the proceeds of the confiscation of a small portion of the property of the wealthy rebels can be applied to pay the damages inflicted by the marauders, unless it be paid out of the Treasury of the United States. A few Republican meteors, always erratic in their course, are flitting through and exploding in the Republican atmosphere. They attract sufficient public attention to enable them to assure the amiable rebels who inflicted this injury that they need fear no confiscation; that nobody of any note in the North is in favor of imposing such punishment for the sake of remuneration or of justice. They assure them that nothing shall be taken from Aiken's estate of millions, from Hampton, Davis, Orr, Faulkner, or from a thousand others who are still worth their hundreds of thousand, to reimburse the loyal men, North and South, who were plundered of their estates, and to aid your poor neighbors to rebuild their humble tenements. It is scarcely to be endured that Congress for two sessions should sit indifferent to these sufferings, and take no steps to enforce these rights. These remarks apply to large portions of Maryland, of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, as well as to the slave States. He who can patiently listen to that putrid humanity which we now see propagated has more command of himself than I have. Indeed, it looks as if we were still to add to the burden of our taxation to defray the expenses of transportation and the ovation of triumphant traitors. But I must stop, or I shall commit the fault against which I have been warned.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
THADDEUS STEVENS.

Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk House of Representatives.

DARE-DEVIL DOINGS OF THE BROWNLOW "MELISH."

An old Man Ridden on a Rail at Brownsville—Influx of Armed Negroes, and Conclusion of the Convention.

[From the Nashville Union and Dispatch, 31st.]

On Wednesday last, an old gentleman living at or near Brownsville, was seized upon by a number of men belonging to Capt. Clingan's company of the Brownlow militia, and placed astride of a rail, upon which they rode him until they had wreaked ample vengeance, and their victim was pretty well subjugated. The offense the old man had committed was in endeavoring to induce several of his sons, who belonged to Clingan's command, to desert, promising them that if they would renounce militiaism and change their ruinous course he would furnish them horses, food and clothing so long as they should desire.

The convention at Brownsville has concluded its business, and all is at present quiet. A large number of negroes who attended it, came into the place heavily armed, but Capt. Clingan gave them to understand that it was his business to keep order, and that their services were not required. On the last day of the convention, all the groceries and other establishments where liquor could be sold were closed.

Inspector General Hunt will leave for Franklin county by the morning train to-day, to investigate the alleged outrages of the militia in that section.

Important Order from General Pope.

HEADQ'RS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA,
ATLANTA, GA., May 29, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 25.

I. The late disgraceful riot at Mobile, due mainly to want of efficiency or of inclination on the part of the Mayor and Chief of Police to perform their obvious duty, seems to render it necessary that the military authorities of this district should explain to all such officers the position they occupy under the laws of the United States, and the manner in which they will be expected to discharge their trusts.

II. The late acts of Congress are prefaced with the statement that "no legal State government or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of * * * Georgia, Alabama and Florida," and these acts, therefore, whilst proceeding to recognize the existing State governments as provisional merely, establish also a military supervisory government, which is made responsible for that security of life and property to citizens which was not possessed previous to their passage.

The final responsibility for peace and security in the several States in this military district rests, therefore, with the military authorities, and in case the civil provisional officers in any part of it prove unable or unwilling to protect the people, it becomes necessary for the military power, either to supersede them by military officers, or by other civil officers, or organizations which will effect the object.

III. In order that the civil officers in this district may understand precisely what is expected of them by the military authorities, the following rules are established:

IV. In cities or towns having municipal government, the Mayor and Chief of Police, or other civil officers possessing their authority, (where there is no Mayor or Chief of Police) are required to be present at every public political meeting or assemblage which occurs within the limits of their jurisdiction, with such police force and arrangements as will render disturbances or riots impracticable. It will be no excuse to say that such civil authorities did not know of the meeting, or did not apprehend disturbance. It is easy, by municipal regulation, to require that sufficient notice of any such meeting be given to the Mayor, or other proper authority, to enable him to prepare for the suppression of disturbance; and it is proper in the present excited state of the public mind to make such arrangements as are necessary for the preservation of peace at all public political meetings, even if there be really no danger of disturbance. In any event the civil officers above referred to, as well as those hereinafter mentioned, will guide themselves by this understanding.

V. At all public political meetings, or assemblages, held outside of town or city corporations, the sheriff of the county, or his deputy, or a deputy specially appointed for the occasion, will be present, and will, in case of need, organize a *posse* from the people on the ground, which he will hold separate from the body of the assemblage, to interpose, if necessary, to preserve the peace; but in selecting persons to serve as a temporary police force, or *posse*, they are instructed not to summon any of the officers or public speakers of the assemblage.

Sheriffs, or their deputies, are empowered to exact service from all persons thus summoned as a *posse*, and to require that due notice shall be given to the Sheriffs themselves of any public political meetings, or assemblages, which may be called in their respective counties, in time to make the arrangements herein indicated.

VI. It is to be distinctly understood that the duty of the proper municipal authorities, and the sheriffs of counties, is to preserve the peace, and to assure their rights and privileges to all persons who desire to hold public meetings not in violation of law, and to take all precautions to prevent the invasion of such rights and privileges.

VII. In case of any riot or disturbance, if it cannot be clearly shown that the civil officers above indicated were present, and did actively and faithfully perform their duties, both by word and deed, such officers will be deposed from their offices, and otherwise held responsible by the military authorities to the full extent of the neglect or criminality manifested by them.

VIII. All commanders of troops in this district are also instructed to render to the above mentioned civil officers, on their application, whatever military aid may be needed, and the military commanders are directed to send a judicious and careful officer, to be present at such political meetings, herein referred to, as may occur within the limits of their jurisdiction. Every officer thus detailed, while not interfering with the civil officers in the performance of their duties, will stand ready to interpose, and, if necessary, to bring such military force to the spot as the necessities of the case may demand.

IX. Post and detachment commanders within this district are directed to keep themselves advised of all public political meetings which take place within the limits of their jurisdiction, and during such meetings to hold themselves and their commands in readiness for immediate action at the call of the officer whom they are directed in a previous paragraph of this order to send to such meetings. Commanding officers are informed that they will be held to their full share of responsibility for any want of precautionary measures or prompt action to prevent riots, or to arrest disturbers of the peace.

X. The commanding general believes that ordinary good faith on the part of the civil officials above mentioned, in taking the precautionary steps indicated in this order, and in performing their obvious duty, will secure the people of this district from riots or riotous proceedings; and he sincerely hopes that no occasion may arise (as none need arise) for any active participation of the military in the execution of law and the protection of citizens in their legal rights and privileges.

By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. Jno. Pope.
G. K. SANDERSON,
Captain 33d Infantry, A. A. A. G.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

☞ The remains of Dennis Burns, who was recently murdered at Tazewell Courthouse, West Virginia, by Ben Hardin, has been brought to Kentucky for burial. The funeral services take place at Flemingsburg to-day.

Hardin has been tried, convicted, and sentenced, and will be hanged.—[Maysville Eagle.

☞ At a Democratic Convention, held in Flemingsburg on the 27th ult., Mr. G. Caywood was nominated for Representative, and delegates were appointed to represent the county in the Senatorial Convention at Hillsboro. There will be county and district conventions held at Flemingsburg, on the 15th inst., to nominate candidates to represent Sam. McKee's party in the Senate and Lower House of the State Legislature. They invite the attendance of "all who stand opposed to the success of the rebel Democracy—in other words, all who want Kentucky placed under martial law, and the institutions of the State "reconstructed" for the exclusive benefit of the niggers and the renegade whites.

☞ Judge Kinkead, third party candidate for Governor, spoke at Paris on Monday, and was replied to by John Rodman, Esq. Of the latter, the Kentuckian says: "A distinguished member of the third party, after hearing him, remarked that he regarded him as the finest orator in the State."

[From the Paris Kentuckian.]

BOURBON MONTHLY SALE OF LIVE STOCK.—There was a large amount of stock offered for sale yesterday. Maj. Hibler and Cris. C. Rogers, the principal auctioneers, report about 800 head of cattle offered, but none extra. There was a decline and sales were made at 4½ to 7½c. Two or three hundred head of mules were offered, sales dull; two year olds went as high as $150, yearlings to $91. Suckling colts were bargained for, privately, at from $45 to $85. Great numbers of horses were offered but did not sell readily, prices ranging from $50 to $300.

☞ The Turnpike appropriations by the County Court yesterday, amounted to more than $25,000, viz: Paris and Ruddell's Mills, $6,000; North Middletown and Cane Ridge, $6,000; North Middletown and Owingsville, $1,500; Hopewell and Bethlehem, $6,000; Shawhana and Mt. Carmel, $1,250; Clintonville and Fayette, $5,250. The amount given per mile was $1,000, except for the latter, $750—no legislative charter having been as yet obtained.

GOOD COWS.—Mr. G. H. Dejarnett, of this county, has a cow which gives from six to seven gallons of milk per day, from which eleven pounds of butter is made weekly. Mr. A. Palmer has a two year old heifer which gives five and three fourth gallons of milk every day. Squire Wm. P. Brown has a cow four years old which gave birth to four calves in one year. One of these calves sold for $60, and the others are held at $50 each.

[From the Lexington Gazette.]

COUNTY COURT DAY—DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—A convention of delegates from the precincts met in Versailles to nominate a candidate for the Legislature. Hart Gibson, Esq., received the nomination, and may, therefore, be considered the next representative from Woodford to the Legislature. Mr. Gibson is a gentleman of education, character, and fine address, and will be a credit to the county which has selected him.

TROUT.—Judge R. C. Graves has succeeded in acclimating trout in this State. He imported, from the beautiful Caledonia stream, N. Y., where Seth Green has been so successful in raising this valuable fish, some fecundated spawn, and now the little fry are growing and thriving, and feeding beautifully in the crystal spring water where they are kept.

REMARKABLE.—Mr. Reuben Mock and his good wife, of Washington county, were in town last Thursday, both looking hale and hearty. The former is seventy eight and the latter seventy-six years of age. They have been married about fifty eight years, and are the parents of fourteen children, eight girls and six boys, all of whom are living. The oldest is fifty-five and the youngest twenty-three years old. They have thirty grandchildren, and two great grandchildren; and what is more remarkable still, there has been but five deaths in the family, two of which were son-in-laws. Seven of the children are married, and seven are yet single. All the boys, except one, are good mechanics. Uncle Reuben, the "old gunsmith," who is well known all over this section, is the father of our townsman, G. S. Mock, the photographist and gunsmith.—[Lebanon Clarion.

[From the Lexington Gazette.]

LAND SOLD.—Mr. F. J. Doboney's land in Scott was sold on Saturday last to a Mr. Clark, of Bourbon, at one hundred dollars and five cents per acre. This place is well improved, and is located in a very desirable neighborhood.

ASSAULT.—Mr. John Mastin, living on Glenn's creek, in Woodford county, was violently assaulted and badly injured on Friday last, by a negro man named Spencer, belonging to Col. Grigsby, of this city, before he was stolen by a beneficent Government. There was some difficulty, and the negro struck Mr. Mastin violently in the breast, and threw a stone at him, striking him on the side of the head just above the ear, cutting the scalp to the bone. The negro made his escape. Mr Mastin is confined to his bed by his injuries.